

BUSINESS FINDS
IT CANNOT HAVE
CAKE AND EAT IT

Must Use Today's Capital to
Build More Capital to
Use Tomorrow

FUTURE PROSPERITY
FOUNDED IN PRESENT

Prosperous Because We Ride
in Automobiles, Not the
Other Way Around

The need for an engineered prosperity grows clearer as labor and capital are to be satisfactorily employed. Herbert Hoover has pledged his Administration to put such a new system of economics into practice.

An authorized exposition of a portion of his general plan for stabilizing prosperity was presented to the Conference of Governors at New Orleans by Ralph O. Brewster, former Governor of Maine, who explained that the economic foundations of this policy, and specific ways of applying it, are detailed in "The Road to Plenty," by William Trufant Foster, director of the Pollak Foundation for Economic Research, and Waddill Catchings, New York banker.

These analysts have written 18 articles for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. The seventh appears today and will be followed by others, one every other day.

By WILLIAM T. FOSTER and
WADDILL CATCHINGS

So far this year, business as a whole has been highly active, and successful. With a hundred important corporations showing, for the first quarter of 1929, profits more than 25 per cent above the first quarter of 1928, we hear less talk about "profitless prosperity."

In many industries the waste of idle plant has been greatly reduced. Freight car loadings are well ahead of last year. Electric power output has increased 10 per cent. Automobile output for the first two months was 56 per cent ahead of last year. Steel mills have also reached a new high production record.

Yet with all this activity, there are no signs of general overproduction. In short, business as a whole not only has been increasing its output, but has been selling it. Somehow consumers have obtained enough money to do their part. Evidently, then, there are signs when savings do not prevent progress. There must be some way out of the "Dilemma of Thrift," some source of individual income which at times offsets what otherwise

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Modern Builders
View Bricks Made
50 Centuries Ago

One Dug Up at Ur Has Finger
Print of Ancient Who Handled
It About 3000 B. C.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Building materials used by workmen in the Valley of the Euphrates more than 3000 years ago, just placed on display at the Architectural and Allied Arts Exposition in Grand Central Palace, provide a strange contrast to the elegance and variety of modern architectural products shown in other exhibits.

The ancient bricks, some of them dating from 3500 to 3000 B. C., were excavated at the site of the historic city of Ur, situated somewhat more than 100 miles above where the Euphrates empties into the Persian Gulf. The Tower of Babel was probably built of bricks similar to those in the exhibit, according to experts. One of the oldest bricks bears two finger prints left upon the soft clay by some long-forgotten brick maker.

The oldest bricks are about 14 inches square and date from 3500 to 3000 B. C. They were taken from the temple of Ur. There is no inscription upon these, and they are believed to be among the earliest bricks submitted to the fire process for hardening.

Next in antiquity are the molded brick of the Third Dynasty of Ur, 2300 to 2100 B. C. These bricks are from the house of the Moon God at Ur in the time of King Ur-Nammu. They bear the inscription: "Ur-Nammu, King of Ur, builder of the house of Nannar."

The next group are from the dynasty B. C. 2180 to 1955, during which period King Ishme-Dagah reigned. They bear the royal stamp, and on one of them is the inscription: "Ishme-Dagah, caretaker of Nippur, who exalts the head of Ur, the promoter of Eridu, priest of Erech, King of Isin, King of Sumar and Akkad, beloved husband of Inanna."

Another of these bricks bears the inscription: "For Anu, king of the gods, his king, Ur-Nammu, king of the gods, planted the great garden, and built the shrine in a pure place."

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Nonstop World-Girdling Flight
to Be Tried in Fall, Says Report

Washington Post Prints Details of Proposed Feat—Five-Motored Plane to Hop Off From New York in September, According to Plans

WASHINGTON (AP)—Six internationally known aviators are preparing to begin a nonstop flight around the world from New York on the first clear day in September, according to the Washington Post.

The names of only three of the aviators are given—Lieut. Albert D. Hulse, former army and air mail pilot; Capt. Harry W. Lyon Jr., navigator on the transatlantic flight of the Southern Cross, and Lieut. L. T. O'Connell, radio officer at Lakehurst. The commander, the newspaper said, will be a World War aviator with more than 5000 flying hours to his credit.

The make of the plane in which they intend to attempt the most ambitious flight ever undertaken was not learned, but it was described as being constructed partly of metal and partly of linen fabric, powered with five 420-horsepower Pratt & Whitney engines, equipped to take on fuel in flight, and capable of a maximum speed of 150 miles an hour and a cruising speed of 120 miles.

Twenty-two stations are to be established along the 13,500-mile route, of which 10 will be used only in case

of emergency, the Post says, and two of the five engines are to be held in reserve. They will be sufficient to bring the ship through, the aviators believe, if all three of the other engines break up under the five or six-day strain.

The fuel tanks will have a maximum capacity of 1900 gallons, but only about half that amount, the newspaper says, will be taken aboard at New York to prevent overtaxing of the engines at the start. More fuel will be taken on while passing over Boston, and the supply will again be replenished over Nova Scotia, under the plan while a third refueling plane is to meet the nonstop fliers near Glasgow after completion of the transatlantic leg of the flight.

From Glasgow, the route outlined lies over Siberia, thence to Nome, Alaska, to the United States, and along a northern route back to New York. Engine trouble is not expected until Nome is reached, if it is to be encountered at all.

The cost of the flight is placed at approximately \$355,000, and the backers of the plan are said to have underwritten it to the extent of \$500,000.

EXPERTS STEER
CHARY COURSE
ON REPARATIONS

Leaving Channel Open for
Further Maneuvers in
"Neutral" Waters

PARIS (AP)—The twelfth week of the reparations conference opened with an examination at a meeting of the drafting sub-committee of preliminary work on the proposed terms of the report to be submitted by the experts to the various governments interested.

These texts cover principally the question of establishing an international bank to supplement the Reparations Commission and transfer committee as well as the agent-general in the receipt and distribution of reparations payments.

The experts are waiting for any possible development regarding figures before taking up the question of annuities or commercialization of any part of the reparations debt. The question of deliveries in kind may be wound up along with the other uncompleted points before Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, head of the German delegation, returns.

The meticulous care and long time spent in drafting the texts of the report was said to be due to the desire of the delegations to leave the way open for another conference later on some "neutral ground." There was a feeling among some of the delegations that the atmosphere of Paris was not at all conducive to patching up financial difficulties between former enemies.

Reich's Stand on Supplies

Disputed by Trade Council

NEW YORK (AP)—The position taken by Dr. Hjalmar Schacht at the reparations conference that Germany must have some guarantee of her supply of essential imported raw materials presumably from restored colonies, is described as contrary to the position of the United States in a statement issued by the National Foreign Trade Council, which is headed by James A. Farrell, president of the United States Steel Corporation.

Quoting President Hoover's words, "The United States is more pledged today to open competition than any other nation in the world," the council declares, "that is the obvious way out for Germany, and not the construction of controlled reservoirs of raw materials."

Schacht to See Cabinet

BERLIN (AP)—It is understood that Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, president of the Reichsbank and German reparations spokesman, will confer at length with Cabinet officials before he returns to Paris.

Liquor-Ring Plot
Disclosed in Cuba

Gang Intended to Distribute
Stocks on Immense Scale
in the United States

HAVANA (AP)—An international liquor smuggling plot, involving millions of dollars, a well organized gang of runners throughout the United States and headquarters in Havana as a central distributing and shipping point, has been exposed by Cuban officials.

Alfonso Fors, chief of secret police, said the gang had been negotiating for the purchase of a large distillery here, but the recent arrest of Sydney Hoffman, American chemist, believed to be its leader, exposed the entire scheme. Hoffman had made a full confession prior to his deportation last week to the United States.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Dr. James M. Dorian, Prohibition Commissioner, said his agents had been aware of the plot and had been prepared to block efforts of the gang to bring liquor into this country illegally.

SLAVE MARKETS
FOUND ACTIVE
IN ORIENT TODAY

Despite Work of League
Raids Still Take Blacks to
Points in Near East

JERUSALEM (AP)—The slave traffic, notwithstanding resolutions passed by the League of Nations, is still operating in the Orient. Reports just published say some 2000 blacks each year are brought from Africa into the Arab slave markets.

The trade in human beings extends over the Sudan, Abyssinia, the Hejaz, the Nejd, the Yemen, and the coast of Somaliland. Even in Transjordan it is not altogether unknown; shabiks there have black attendants who serve all their lives without payment.

In Arabia proper, slave trading goes on fairly openly. The Hejaz Government levies a toll of \$10 per capita on slaves. In Djedda, the port of Mecca, the slave-market is but 250 feet from the consulate of one of the great European powers.

Thence, to the north of Medina, there are semi-black Moslem tribes, the descendants of Jewish peoples, who were subjected centuries ago to the Arabs and have been treated as slaves ever since. They have long been intermingled with Negro tribes. King Ibn Saud himself, powerful chief of desert tribesmen, has a bodyguard of 120 slaves. In the war against King Hussein of the Hejaz he had to buy slaves to dig trenches, for his Wahabites refused to do that work.

In the Yemen, the number of slaves is computed to be as high as that of the free men. This computation includes the 40,000 Jews who belong to Imam Yahia, the ruler of the land, or to the sheiks of the various districts. Like serfs of the Middle Ages, they may not migrate without payment of a heavy ransom.

Most of the slaves are drawn from Africa. The blacks are brought across the Red Sea in large esels and packed off in troops of 20 and 30. On landing they are started along the pilgrims' road to Mecca, sometimes journeying with the pilgrims themselves.

New Machine Does About Everything

for Business Except to Sell Goods

Registers Sale, Figures the Price Even If in Fractions,
Records It and All From Any Part of Building
—"Makes No Mistakes"

NEW YORK (AP)—A mechanical device, which simultaneously will do the work of a cash register, book-keeping and adding machines and, from another part of the building, make a complete record of a sale at the time it is made, is about to make its bow in American industry.

Formation is announced by an investment banking group, headed by Mendes, Bell & Whitney, Inc., of the Hogaard-Remington Corporation to own and control the machine and its system, which are covered by worldwide patents. Remington Arms Company owns a substantial interest in the new corporation and will manufacture the machines at Bridgeport, Conn.

The device is the invention of a young Norwegian, Rolf Hogaard, whose father, superintendent of an institution for the deaf, dumb and blind in Norway, devised a system of instruction by touch alone which was studied by Helen Keller. Hogaard will have a substantial interest in the company.

Experts say the Hogaard machine functions with absolute accuracy, as the operator writes out the invoice of a sale, for instance. The machine—through its central control, which may be located in some other part of the building—will calculate and record the prices, which are simultaneously added, figure the discounts desired, recording in proper classification the dis-

BRITISH LABOR
ADVOCATES BAN
ON 'PRIVATE WAR'

Freedom of the Seas, Says
Mr. MacDonald, Is Mainly
Anglo-American Affair

LONDON (AP)—Complete renunciation of the right of "private war" and private blockade is advocated by the British Labor Party in a pamphlet made public today on "Freedom of the Seas," to which Ramsay MacDonald, leader of the Labor Party, has written a foreword, describing the Labor Party doctrine on the question, in great measure basing it upon the second of President Wilson's famous 14 points.

"What then is left of the old doctrine called freedom of the seas," the pamphlet asks, after pointing out the numerous changes which have taken place through the centuries. "Labor believes that nothing of substance is left; but that the doctrine has been reborn in a new form perfectly consistent with modern experience and modern needs."

The new doctrine has been best expressed by President Wilson in the second of his 14 points: "Freedom of navigation upon the seas outside of territorial waters, alike in peace and war, except as the seas may be closed in whole or in part by international action for the enforcement of international covenants."

Keeping Ocean Paths Open

Declaring that the stand taken by both Conservative and Liberal governments in Great Britain has been directed toward the "power to keep open the paths of the oceans" the Labor Party says that this power also means "power to close the paths of the oceans" and that this power must of necessity be challenged by other great countries.

"If we tried today to use the weapon of blockade for our own private ends," the pamphlet says, "we should certainly have to reckon with protest far more emphatic than any made in the last war. How emphatic and serious was the protest of America in the war is as yet too little realized in this country. And that protest could no longer be so effective than in 1918, so effective, indeed, that in face of determined American opposition the

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

YOUNG FRENCH FLIER
PLANS "A LINDBERGH"

Brings Big Plane to America
for Flight to Paris

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Rene Lefevre, youthful veteran who was decorated for his service with the French air force in Morocco, has just arrived in New York with a big Bernard monoplane, in which he hopes to fly from New York to Paris.

Both M. Lefevre and his copilot, Jean Assolant, resigned from the French Army in order to make the flight, since the French Government declined to give official sanction to their long water flights in landplanes. M. Assolant is to arrive early next month, accompanied by Armeno Lotti, sponsor of the flight, who may be a passenger on the transatlantic attempt.

The large airplane, which was brought here lashed to the after deck of the steamship Leviathan, is powered with a 12-cylinder, 600-horsepower Hispano-Suiza motor. It is estimated that it will require 40 to 45 hours, at a speed of 130 miles an hour. It will carry 1100 gallons of gasoline, giving it a weight of approximately six tons.

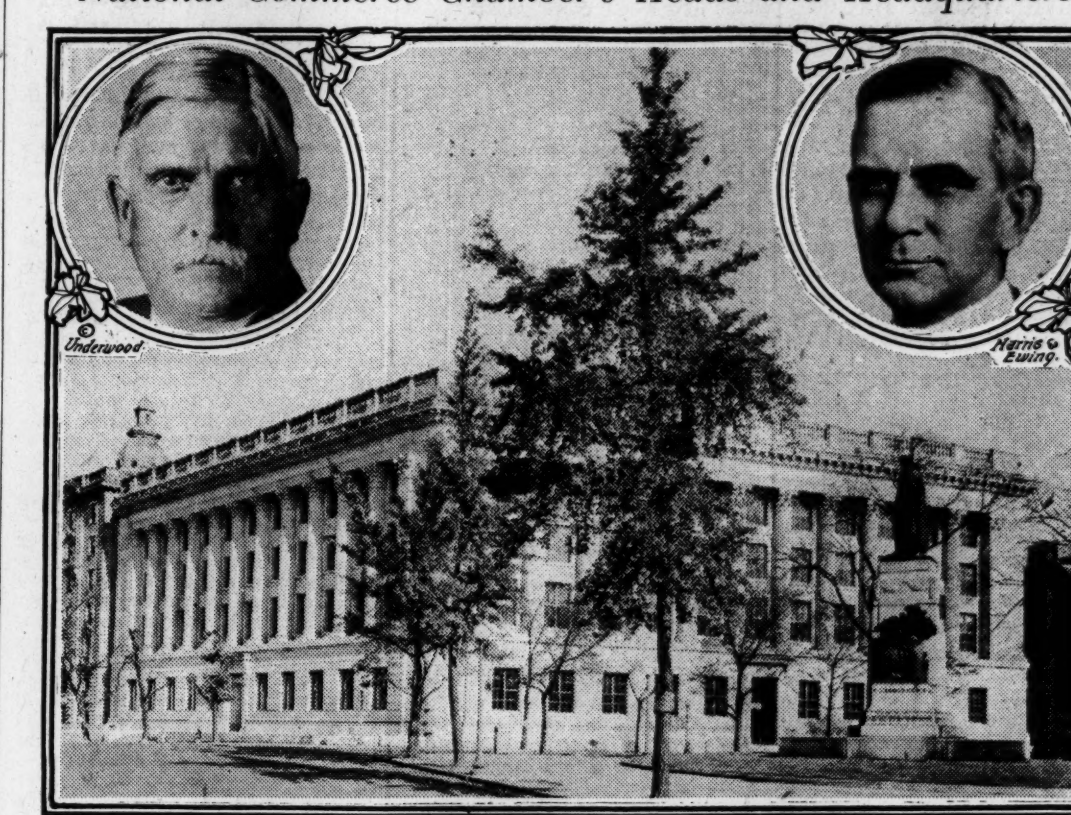
Better Business Letters

The factors which raise the largest number of questions and cause the greatest amount of uncertainty are being discussed in the series, "The Modern Mechanical Make-Up of a Business Letter." The next article will appear

Tomorrow

on the
EDUCATIONAL PAGE

National Commerce Chamber's Heads and Headquarters



United States Chamber of Commerce Building in Washington, With (Inset Left) William Butterworth, President of the Chamber, and (Inset Right) Paul Shoup, Vice-President.

Educators Deny That Prohibition
Causes Any Youthful Drinking

Not That, They Emphasize, but Disregard of Laws
Governing It by Adults—Importance of Good
Example by Parents Set Forth

Wide agreement of educators that liquor, not prohibition, is the culprit in cases of youthful drinking, and that there should be immediate action from parents, teachers, press and enforcement agents to put liquor entirely out of reach, is strengthened by the report from many school officials that already prohibition has greatly lessened, and in some localities entirely removed, the stigma of drinking from youth.

Aroused to the need for concerted action to further prohibition observance, by the recent sad conclusion of a youthful drinking affair in Chicago, educators from all sections of the United States are adding their voices to those already raised through the columns of The Christian Science Monitor, in defense, and for the protection, of American boys and girls. Some of these opinions follow:

Dr. Gustave A. Feingold, principal of the Bulkeley High School, Hartford, Conn.: "We do not have the problem of the violation of the prohibition law in our school. We are free from any of its evils here. We have never had any complaint or any cause for suspicion on that score. Indeed we pride ourselves very much on the quality of our children."

"The situation, as far as it applies to children of high school age, is much exaggerated. I feel thoroughly convinced that our adolescents of today are just as good morally and in character as the adolescents of any previous generation."

"Moreover they have more wholesome things with which to occupy their leisure, than their parents had before them. I need not enumerate these influences for good, but they are, for example, such things as branch libraries, radio, Boy and Girl Scouts, and other forms of organized recreation under the supervision of competent adults, and especially the opportunities of the public school for wholesome play which have been vastly extended."

Francis G. Blair, state superintendent of public instruction, Springfield, Ill.: "If my knowledge of the young people of today and the young people of my own boyhood days is correct, I would say that the young people of today have as deep desire to be honest, to be truthful, to be chaste, as did the young people of the seventies and eighties."

Sees Change for Better

"If I know anything about the young people of today in their relationship to intoxicating liquors and immorality, there is less of it than in any other decade which has come under my observation. This change for the better I credit, first, to a sounder and saner sense of what the sportsmanship and honorable action on the part of the young people themselves to an open, frank

expression of their opinion and a higher degree of courage to speak and act frankly in the open.

"Secondly, I attribute this better condition to the absence of the open saloon and especially the saloons conducted in connection with hotels. I have strong faith in and hope for the present generation of young men and women."

Dr. Mather A. Abbott, headmaster of the Lawrenceville School, Lawrenceville, N. J.: "It seems to me that youth, being always such mimics, will do exactly

(Continued on Page 4, Column 2)

Mussolini Anxious
to Bring Into Being
Tripartite Treaty

Premier Would Insure Peace
in Eastern Mediterranean—
Tewfik Bey's Visit

By WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROME—Although the visit of Tewfik Rashed Bey, Turkish Foreign Minister, is of an official character, no exceptional importance is attached to it in diplomatic quarters in Rome. Since the conclusion of the pact of friendship, relations between Italy and Turkey have been cordial and today no serious differences divide the two nations.

The visit, however, while confirming the excellent relations now happily existing between Ankara and Rome, which have been cordial and in common in the Mediterranean, has afforded a further opportunity for Benito Mussolini, Italian Prime Minister, to act as mediator to settle Turkish-Greek divergences. Signor Mussolini having concluded a pact of friendship with both Turkey and Greece, is particularly anxious to convert these treaties into a tripartite agreement which would surely guarantee peace in the eastern Mediterranean.

There were rumors that Signor Mussolini had invited Eleutherios Venizelos, Greek Prime Minister, to Rome to settle directly all differences with Turkey, but these reports proved to be without foundation. On the other hand, however, the presence in Rome of the permanent secretary of the Turkish Foreign Office confirms the opinion that Tewfik Bey's visit is not only one of courtesy, but that important problems will be discussed between the Turkish and Italian statesmen.

Easy Courses Will Demoralize

Colleges, Dr. Lowell Declares

Doctrine of "Let the Boy Do What He Wants" Is Fallacious,
He Tells Schoolmasters, Because the Boy
Usually Prefers to Do Nothing

A Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University, speaking before the Massachusetts Schoolmasters' Club in Boston, took a stand against some modern trends in education, especially the custom of allowing students too much "self-expression" in choosing their own courses of study.

Making it clear that he had no criticism to make of professors' conduct of such courses, he said that students showed a curious way of discovering reasons why certain "snap courses" are "snap" and talent for gravitating to those courses when they should be taking courses which would test their powers of concentration and intellectual capacity.

President Lowell said he disbelieved in the degree to which undergraduates' likes and dislikes for learning are pampered under the

NATIONAL TRADE
CHAMBER MEETS
TO STUDY LAWS

3000 Delegates Take Up
Tariff and Farm Relief at
Annual Convention

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Topics ranging from farm relief to the responsibility of the Federal Reserve Board were grouped under the general subject of "The Growing Responsibility of Business," brought before the Chamber of Commerce of the United States at the opening of its seventeenth annual meeting.

With the vanguard of more than 3000 delegates gathered in the capital, the membership split into two sections at the opening meetings, including the trade-organization councilors in one body, and other councilors gathering in the council chamber of the spacious Chamber of Commerce Building.

Chief among the duties of the first day's sessions was the nomination by the National Council of the Chamber of 18 national directors who will formally be elected to office on the final day of the convention.

Represent Many Sections

The national councilors, representing 1600 member organizations, are elected by geographical districts or from the major branches of industry and commerce. For the 18 vacancies, 35 prominent business men have been proposed thus far.

Business in Canada and the United States will be united to consider the economic problems that are common to both countries in the forthcoming sessions. With Samuel B. Grundy, publisher, Toronto, at the head of the Canadian delegation, a group of distinguished business men from the Dominion will represent the Canadian Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Grundy is past president of the Toronto Board of Trade and first president of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce. With him on the delegation is C. H. Cahan, member of the House of Commons and of the New York City Bar Association, John A. Tory, Toronto, president of the Toronto Board of Trade, C. L. Burton, president of Toronto Industrial and Publicity Commission; A. O. Dawson, member of national executive, Canadian Chamber of Commerce; George Hogg, Mayor of Westmont; George C. McDonald, president, Montreal Board of Trade; F. D. Tolchard, Secretary, Toronto Board of Trade, and others.

An open discussion of the fundamentals underlying tariff legislation and farm relief proposals—the two major issues confronting Congress—will be features of the gathering.

Tariff Proposals Expected

On the tariff, leading business executives from all parts of the country are prepared to participate

(Continued on Page 4, Column 5)

FRENCH STAND
ON 'BIG ARMY'
STOPS ARMS CUT

Refusal to Limit Armament
Holds Up Geneva Plan
for Land Forces

MID-EUROPEAN ALLIES
SIDE WITH FRANCE

Anglo-American Navy Pact
Would, It Is Held, Ease
Difficult Situation

By WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA—The attitude of the French delegation as revealed in conversations here explains the failure of the Preparatory Disarmament Commission to solve the deadlock on land armament. For France, with Poland and the Little Entente ranged on her side, refuses to consider not only reduction of trained reserves, which means that little can be done so long as conscription is maintained, but reducing the first-line troops, but opposes all limitation of war material and stocks.

It is impossible to convince these countries that their security does not depend on the maintenance of huge armies, in spite of the guarantees of the Treaty of Locarno and the Covenant of the League, and the fact that Germany has only a small army, with no heavy artillery or reserves.

French Scheme Held Impracticable

There does not seem, therefore, any justification for the maintenance by France and her allies of standing armies which are estimated to total over 1,000,000 men, with some 10,000,000 trained reserves. France's own contribution to land disarmament is a proposal that the total military expenditure should be limited by agreement not to exceed figures approved in advance. But the British, American, Italian and Japanese delegations consider such a scheme impracticable because expenditure offers no real test of military strength. Equal expenditure on armaments does not in fact give equal results; moreover, if a common denominator of expenditure could be devised, it would require a measure of confidence between governments that is nonexistent at present.

There would therefore seem no way out of the existing deadlock of land armaments. Moreover, the discussion on air armaments is quite inconclusive. No argument, moral or economic, has any weight with the great military powers of Europe equipped with their naval armaments, maintaining their security. They simply will not take any risks for peace, in spite of the fact that this enormous expenditure in man power and money acts like a dead weight on the prosperity of Europe.

Naval Agreement Nearer

Concerning naval disarmament, while the outlook is growing more favorable every day for an agreement between the United States and Britain which will dispose of their cruiser controversy and enable both countries to effect considerable economies in their naval armaments, France and Italy appear no nearer agreement, for the French still demand a larger navy than Italy owing to the vital importance of their communications with Africa, where they have a large colored army. But if the United States and Britain could reach a naval agreement, this would have a far-reaching effect on the whole naval situation, for the French, with no possibility of renewal of the Anglo-French convention, would be more inclined to come to terms with the other naval powers.

British Backing for France

After the Chinese delegates' proposal for abolition of conscription had been rejected, Maxim Litvinoff, Russian delegate, suggested that the word "limitation" be rejected in favor of reduction of armaments in the draft convention. There followed an interesting discussion, Count von Bernstorff (Germany), standing by for reaction, as absolutely necessary if any satisfactory plan of disarmament was to be produced.

Count Massigli, France, insisted on retention of the world limitation alone. The French view, he explained, was that armament figures should be fixed at a level which each country was prepared to accept.

Lord Cushendun, Britain, also considered the world limitation sufficient, for otherwise Britain would be placed in a dilemma, because British military forces were already reduced to the lowest possible level.

And so Mr. Litvinoff's proposal was rejected. Count von Bernstorff caustically remarking that limitation alone would not carry the nations any farther toward disarmament, for it was nothing but a plan of mutual protection against disarmament.

In the course of the discussion the commission accepted a reservation on the question of the state militia by the United States that said force should not be included in the convention for purposes of limitation.

Fred A. Britten Attacks

Gibson Speech on Reserves

WASHINGTON (AP)—Fred A. Britten, chairman of the House Naval Committee, attacked Hugh S. Gibson's suggestion to the Preparatory Disarmament Commission at Geneva that trained army reserves be not included in computing the military strength of a nation.

The Illinois Representative issued a statement declaring the suggestion was equivalent to agreeing that battleships, cruisers and submarines in reserve, but ready to fight, should not be included in establishing the naval strength of a nation.

"This is the second time within 10 days that Mr. Gibson has played directly into the hands of British and

French diplomacy," Mr. Britten said. "The first was his proposal to accept the British category theory for measuring the naval strength of the five leading powers, instead of by global tonnage, as was the basis in the Washington conference."

"Both of Mr. Gibson's proposals should be very effective in the coming British elections, although neither has the slightest chance of acceptance by the League Commission for many years to come, if at all."

"Two years ago the War Department strongly and effectively objected to the proposal to exclude trained army reserves from military calculations, because it made a farce of an otherwise serious subject."

Mr. Britten said it would be "interesting to learn by what authority Mr. Gibson is proposing to negotiate European treaties," and predicted the sixth session of the disarmament preparatory commission would result in failure.

Germans Hold Concessions to France a Blow to Peace

BERLIN (AP)—Great Britain's support of the American attitude on trained reserves undeniably has increased German bitterness on the trend of the Geneva disarmament parley. Official circles appear deeply despondent over the outlook for European pacification.

As far as the European continent is concerned, it is felt in German circles that land forces are the deciding factor and that France's hegemony will be perpetuated if trained reserves are not counted in computations for limitation of armed forces.

France, according to the German viewpoint, does not think of disarmament and the announced American position giving up insistence on the inclusion of trained reserves in army limitation, gives France a loophole to go the limit on land armaments.

"There is a pronounced feeling in Berlin that the cause of disarmament as a whole has been given a severe blow."

Italian Press Sees Break From Coolidge Policy

ROME (AP)—Italian public opinion, as voiced through the newspapers, expressed first surprise and then admiration at the new American position on disarmament, defined by Hugh S. Gibson at Geneva.

The Giornale d'Italia declared that "in order to emerge from the vicious circle in which every year the meetings at Geneva have involved the nations on the subject of disarmament, naval strength ought not to be calculated on the basis of necessities of national defense, but independently of them."

"Mr. Gibson's attitude has been quite different from the speech of former President Coolidge, last Armistice Day. This proposal, which we admire, today puts a stop to all construction, none excluded, and will be examined by Italy with greater attention and with a greater spirit of conciliation."

Army of 50,000,000

GENEVA (AP)—Nationalist China painted a picture of 50,000,000 Chinese soldiers under arms at one time for the Preparatory Commission on Disarmament. Certain that its proposal for abolition of conscription would be rejected, the youthful Nanking Government conjured up the specter of conscription applied to China.

The announcement that China might be obliged to revert from its present volunteer system to conscription was solemnly made to the Preparatory Commission by Gen. Tsiang Tso-ping.

THREE RADICALS SIT IN DANISH CABINET

COPENHAGEN, Den. (AP)—Theodore Stauning has formed a Cabinet with the inclusion of three radicals to support his Labor Party strength. The program of the new Government will be to seek military reduction and abolishment of the upper Chamber, or Landsting, of Parliament.

This upper Chamber has 76 members, of whom 19 are elected by the Chamber itself and half of the remainder chosen by the people every fourth year.

CHILE AND PERU JOIN TO GET ITALIAN OPERA

LIMA, Peru (By U. P.)—Through agreements between the Chilean and Peruvian governments, an Italian opera company will appear in both countries this summer.

The company is to arrive in Lima in July and in August will go to Chile. Peru will pay expenses of the company to Lima; Chile from Lima to Chile and on the return to Italy.

STOCKHOLM-NEW YORK FLIGHT

DESSAU, Ger. (AP)—The Swedish aviator, Captain Ahrenberg, has purchased a single-motored Junkers hydroplane of the "Bremen" type with which he intends to attempt a non-stop flight from Stockholm to New York. Lieutenant Floyd and a radio operator, J. Junglund, will fly with him.

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LONDON PRESS SEES PEACE NEAR IN HOOVER PLAN

Lead Taken by President in Arms Reduction Hailed With Joy in Britain

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—Under heading, "Hoover and Hope," the Observer says: "Everything else this week is overtopped by the American declaration on armaments. Epoch marking in an accurate sense, it breaks the naval deadlock, opens a new era in Anglo-American relations, and foreshadows that impregnable peace of English speakers which is necessary to the peace of mankind."

"Geneva heard President Hoover himself, speaking through Mr. Gibson. This, in our conviction—it happens to be an informed conviction—is a prelude to one of the great acts of history and a sure approach to one of the turning points of time. After a moral interregnum, these last years, the world once more has a leader."

"This President will do what he thinks right, with the irresistible support of great and great-hearted people at his back. . . . The salient trait of this event is that it is an example of action born from a whole system of thought. . . . When the Disarmament Commission met in a mood of jaded routine, Mr. Gibson changed the whole atmosphere in one hour. Making it clear that he spoke with the full authority of President Hoover, he swept aside all these technical pedantries of sea-lawyers which were fatal two years ago."

President for Fair Deal
"President Hoover stands out unmistakably for a fair deal without over-reaching or subterfuge. That is what makes him the world's leader at present, and it can make him, if he pleases, during this very next four years the completing architect of solid peace. An immense responsibility lies upon the British Government and will be handed on to their successors if the general election deprives ministers altogether of their majority in the House of Commons. This, as we know, is what they do not expect. Sir Austen Chamberlain, Mr. Baldwin and Lord Cusheendun have all replied to the American declaration in general terms of cordial welcome. The British press on the whole, irrespective of party, has been still more emphatic in recognizing the new hope for peace which began to dawn with the Kellogg Pact and has become the full light of the morning."

The Sunday Times, under the heading, "Towards World Peace," says: "A sudden and complete change has been brought about in the disarmament situation. . . . The persistent depression which seemed to have settled over the subject since the failure of the last naval conference, the mistake of the Anglo-French 'compromise,' and the 'loggers' of the Preparatory Commission, have been suddenly dispersed. The outlook is now exceedingly hopeful and the transformation is due to the fact that the American proposals have let in a stream of light."

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STUDENTS TO STUDY NATURE IN SCHOOLS

NEW YORK—Students in the public schools are to be instructed in nature study through a program by the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

The society's humane education department, of which Mrs. H. Clay Preston is the director, undertook the preparation of a series of courses. That for May embraces the study of wild flowers, garden flowers, trees and shrubs and touches upon conservation of parks and forest areas.

New York Program to Include Flowers, Trees and Shrubs

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Students in the public schools are to be instructed in nature study through a program by the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

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fresh air—the sunny air of human contact—upon a cold atmosphere of experts and formulae. . . .

Lifting Burdens of Taxation

"If all nations were to possess, in their present or any other agreed proportions, small navies instead of large ones, they would remain in precisely the same relation to one another as they are now. But they would have the enormous advantage that the burden of taxation from which they would thereby be released could then be put to constructive uses for the development of human prosperity and happiness. . . .

"It is gratifying that the British Government interpreted the country's wishes in this matter without delay and unmistakably. . . . We have before us in the country a domestic preoccupation which will last us until June. After that, the Nation and the world will look to whatever government may be in office in this country for a strong immediate lead to bring the new hopes to realization."

British Labor Advocates Ban on 'Private War'

(Continued from Page 1)

weapon of private blockade would almost certainly have to be laid aside.

"America's position on the high seas is the very different today and tomorrow from what it was. When an American admiral has said, 'The old American principle of freedom of the seas' all went glimmering during the World War, but America has learnt her lesson."

Summary of Conclusions

Summing up its doctrine in a series of conclusions, the Labor Party says: The Labor Party stands for the complete renunciation of the right of private war and private blockade.

We stand for the full acceptance of the new doctrine of freedom of the seas, i. e., that the high seas should only be closed by international agreement for the enforcement of international covenants.

We stand for loyal and effective co-operation in the League of Nations against a state which resorts to war in breach of its covenant.

We hold that the development and the codification of international law should be made on the assumption that private war and private blockade, instead of being a legitimate exercise of national sovereignty, is an international crime.

All this is logically a part of Labor's policy of all-in arbitration, pooled security, and disarmament to the level strictly required for the maintenance of order.

Lab's policy is that established peace is the only assurance that a nation can have that it is secure against the menace of other nations.

Campaign Formally Opened

Labor has swung into the general election fight. J. Ramsay MacDonald formally opened the Labor campaign on April 27 in Albert Hall and outlined his party's program.

Mr. MacDonald in his keynote speech was as scornful of his Conservative opponents. While he definitely put unemployment measures in the forefront of the Labor program, he attacked Mr. Lloyd George's pledge as something intended to startle the Nation but something which would result in nothing more.

Mr. MacDonald said Labor stood for co-operation in the Soviet Russia. "We must," he added, "frankly accept arbitration as a solution for international disputes. We must again in particular deal with that old, historical, war-created problem, the freedom of the seas. And when we do it, we must bring our minds and intelligences up to date."

"The circumstances which made the freedom of the seas or at least the opposite of the freedom of the seas valuable to us, have gone. If they have not we are not in a position to enforce them. The question of freedom of the seas must be settled and an agreement with the United States reached on this point."

DAWES RETURNS FROM BUDGETING FOR DOMINICANS

Says Plan Is More Modern Than United States'—To Go to London in May

NEW YORK (AP)—Gen. Charles G. Dawes, newly appointed Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, returned April 29 from San Domingo, accompanied by the commission which went with him five weeks ago to set up a budget system for the island republic.

General Dawes said he would go to London late in May. He declared it would take him a couple of weeks to wind up his business affairs at home, and that he would then go to Washington to consult President Hoover and Secretary of State Stimson.

Discussing in his prepared statement the commission's work in San Domingo, General Dawes indicated that the budget system worked out down there was more up-to-date than that now used in this country.

"It is one which the framers of our present budget and accounting law intended should be set up in the United States as necessary to proper understanding by the public and congress of governmental business operations and status," he said.

"All the powers in installing such a system are at present invested in the Comptroller-General of the United States, but he has thus far failed in carrying out the accounting purpose of our present law. We have in the United States, therefore, only the old-fashioned and entirely inadequate cash accounting system."

Dominicans Favor Plan

SANTO DOMINGO (AP)—Political parties and the people generally consider the new budgeting system outlined by Gen. Charles G. Dawes and his commission of experts as improving the Republic's financial methods. President Vasquez has received congratulations from all parts of the island on his initiative in having invited General Dawes and his colleagues to study state finances. The Government has already submitted to Congress several laws in accordance with the plan.

Power Control of Papers in Boston Denied

Archibald R. Graustein, president of the International Paper Company, the controller of large power interests, in appearing before the Joint Rules Committee of the Massachusetts Legislature, which is holding a hearing on a resolve for a state "power trust" investigation, stated emphatically that his company neither owns nor has control of the editorial or news policy of a single daily newspaper, although possessing

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MADE IN NEW ENGLAND BY NEW ENGLAND CRAFTSMEN

interests in several for the purpose of selling them newspaper paper. "We insist primarily," said Mr. Graustein, "that our newspaper investments be profitable. And the best way of running a paper is to make it an organ for some particular interest; that is, making it serve some special purpose."

Mr. Graustein denied that the International Paper Company had bought the Boston Herald and Traveler. It bought an interest, he said, with the specific understanding that Sidney W. Winslow, with whom he negotiated, should retain entire control of the papers' policies. These papers use 30,000 tons of newsprint paper a year, he explained.

Mr. Graustein described the control by his company of the New England Power Association, and on the question of Gasper G. Bacon, president of the Massachusetts Senate, showed that this company owns or controls the New England Power Company; the Connecticut River Power Company; the Bellows Falls Hydroelectric Station; the Rhode Island Power Transmission Company, and the Rhode Island Public Service Company.

"The New England Power Association," he continued, "in so far as it supplies electricity from some central source, is doing a great public service. No community can furnish power as cheaply."

Mr. Graustein declared that the International Paper Company, even in the light of its many new investments, reported a deficit of \$4,706,000 in 1928 after dividends were paid.

GOOD ROADS HELP MEXICO'S "GAS" TAX

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MEXICO CITY—Further proof of the popularity of automobiles in Mexico is given by the Treasury Department's announcement that revenue from taxes on the production and importation of gasoline for the first two months of the present year totaled 1,954,433.21 pesos (\$977,216.5). This is double the revenue from this source for January and February, 1928.

The consumption of gasoline during the first two months of 1929 is the more remarkable, the department remarks, in view of the fact that the tax on importations has been raised one centavo per litro. There is also a tax of three centavos (about one and a half cents) per litro on gasoline consumed. This tax is contributed to the fund for road building through Mexico.

The increase in the number of roads suitable for automobile traffic, it is pointed out, has greatly augmented the use of gasoline.

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is not all in the eye of the beholder . . .

For when you've seen the smart new Coward Shoes you only know half of it. Here it is our purpose not only to please fashion, but also to please feet. These shoes gain all the more in their attractiveness because they so easily get along with your feet.

Then, too, we believe that beauty is not something to be dealt out stingily. Do you wear a slightly "irregular size?" Had you thought that really smart shoes were not meant for you? Then change your mind. Coward carries all sizes and all widths.

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Coward Comfort Hour Every Thursday, 7:30 P. M. WEEL, WJAR, WTAG, WCSH, WTC, WF

MELLON DEBATE CENTERED UPON STOCK HOLDINGS

Secretary's Eligibility Rests on Interpretation of Century-Old Statute

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—Does possession of stock in a corporation involve the owner either directly or indirectly in a "concern or interest in carrying on the business of trade or commerce?"

About this issue revolves the debate in the Senate over the eligibility of Andrew W. Mellon, to hold the post of Secretary of the Treasury. The statute on which Mr. Mellon's status is being challenged is more than 100 years old. In several cases during that time it was invoked against possible appointees to the office. President Grant withdrawing the name of Alexander T. Stewart when such objection was raised against him.

Mr. Mellon's qualification to hold the Treasuryship has been challenged from time to time during the eight years of his incumbency through the Harding and Coolidge administrations. When President Hoover announced that he would retain him in the Cabinet, Democrats and Progressives put through a resolution calling upon the Senate Judiciary Committee to pass upon his eligibility.

Three Questions Involved
The questions were involved; whether President Hoover could retain him in office without submitting his name to the Senate for reconfirmation, whether his former ownership of stock in a distillery barred him from office, and, finally, whether his ownership of stocks in various corporations was not contrary to the century-old statute.

This statute, relating to "Restrictions upon the Secretary of the Treasury," reads: "No person appointed to the office of Secretary of Treasury, or Treasurer, or Register, shall directly or indirectly be concerned or interested in carrying on the business of trade or commerce, etc."

Upon the first two questions raised against Mr. Mellon, the Judiciary Committee was unanimous in holding in his favor. But on the third question a sharp issue was drawn. The President, getting upon the advice of William D. Mitchell, Attorney-General, contends that Mr. Mellon's ownership of stocks in various

businesses does not disqualify him from the Treasuryship.
George W. Norris (R.), Senator from Nebraska, and chairman of the committee, seconded by a Progressive-Democratic coalition, asserts that it does. The committee chairman refrains from discussing the merits of the law, but he holds as long as the law is there it is applicable to Mr. Mellon.

In a letter to the Judiciary Committee listing his stock holdings Mr. Mellon informed the Senate that he was owner of "substantial amounts" of stock in the Gulf Oil Corporation, the Aluminum Company of America, and the Standard Steel Car Company. Mr. Mellon declared that when he accepted the Treasury post that he resigned all business offices.

Even should the Senate vote that Mr. Mellon was ineligible to hold office it could not remove him. Much uncertainty exists as to just what would be the procedure in case of adverse action against him. Some senators assert that the District Attorney would be required to act, and other that the House could be done unless the House moved impeachment proceedings.

Mr. Mellon has been the object of criticism from Progressive and Democratic senators for a number of years. They have repeatedly challenged his position on tax refunds and rebates and other Treasury policies.

KING HONORS GENERAL BOOTH

LONDON (AP)—King George has ordered conferred on Gen. Bramwell Booth, deposed commander-in-chief of the Salvation Army, the order of "Companion of Honor." The order carries no title or precedence but ranks after the first class of the "Order of the British Empire."

GEM BRINGS \$80 A CARAT

KIMBERLY, Cape of Good Hope (AP)—A diamond weighing 33½ carats, found at Barkly West, brought \$2,650 here, or \$80 (approximately \$400) per carat. This was believed to constitute a record price reckoned per carat.



Full line of Hand Mowers, Power Mowers and Horse Mowers.

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GARDEN POTTERY

OF TERRA COTTA

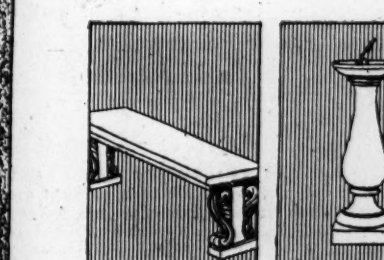
EXQUISITE classic shapes and beautifully detailed ornamentation distinguish this garden pottery by Galloway. Made of highly fired terra cotta, they possess a smoothness and clearness of surface texture not to be found in garden pieces made of crushed stone or concrete. The weather-resisting qualities of this terra cotta are unsurpassed. It may be had in either a light stone gray or brown.



53 inches high 22 inches high

Gazing Globe and Pedestal 37.50

Bird Bath 12.50



17 inches high 34 inches high 9½ inches high

Bench 37.50 Flowerpot 2.00

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Also flower boxes, fountain figures, jars, pedestals, wall plaques, armillary spheres and an assortment of vases and flower pots

THE SUMMER HOUSE—SIXTH FLOOR

Au Quatrieme Announces The Arrival on the "Aquitania" of the First Shipment of English Antique Furniture

Purchased This Spring
PUNCTUALLY three weeks after the departure of Au Quatrieme's representative to Europe, the first shipment of English Antique furniture has arrived. Every piece included is notably fine, and indicative in every way of Au Quatrieme's discrimination of choice.

18th Century Mahogany

The three examples of greatest interest are:
An extremely rare 18th Century semi-circular mahogany "hunting" table, once frequently seen in English country houses, and especially designed so that a large company might sit round it before the fire.
A very fine Chippendale mahogany armchair covered in green leather.
An important Chippendale mahogany side table, five feet in length.
Other examples include:
A Sheraton mahogany bookshelf.
A Sheraton mahogany butler's tray, with original stand.
2 Sheraton mahogany nests of three tables.
4 Hepplewhite mahogany armchairs.
A Chippendale mahogany three-tier dumb-waiter.
A Sheraton mahogany sofa table.
A Sheraton mahogany whatnot.
2 Chippendale mahogany butler's trays.
A Sheraton mahogany butler's tray on stand.
Two very rare 18th Century leather plate pails.

Fourth floor, old building

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LEAGUE STARTS INQUIRY INTO MINORITY ISSUE

Plan to Devise New Method of Hearing Complaints From Subject Groups

By Wireless From Monitor Bureau
LONDON—The committee of three members of the Council of the League to whom has been delegated the task of investigating the national minority issues raised by Dr. Gustav Stresemann of Germany and Senator R. Dandurand of Canada at the March meeting of the Council has assembled here. The members are Sir Austen Chamberlain, Great Britain; Dr. Mi-neichiro Adachi, Japan; and Señor Quinones de Leon, Spain.

The main question for discussion is the procedure the Council should adopt regarding the examination of petitions from minorities submitted in accordance with the treaties protecting these groups, which are part of the peace settlement. At present, complaints are normally forwarded through the central government of the state in which the minority is situated and it has been customary for the Council to investigate them in secret.

30,000,000 in Minorities

It has been urged, however, that this system may lead to suppression of the essential facts of the situation as well as being dangerous for the petitioners. The minorities of Europe number some 30,000,000, mostly living in the territories of the new states arising from the World War, such as Poland, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia. The so-called minority treaties in the first instance only applied to these three states, and afterward were extended to Rumania and Greece, as well as to the new Baltic countries, all of whom feel a strong sense of grievance that there are not reciprocal obligations to protect their compatriots who are still living within the confines of the old states such as Germany and Hungary. The committee has before it an identical note from the Little Entente powers and Poland, prepared by a Greek lawyer and statesman, N. Politis, embodying their views on this subject. In support of this thesis, some observers cite the case of the Austrian minority in the part of Tyrol transferred to Italy by the peace settlement, the harsh treatment of whom aroused the sympathy of the world at large. Apart from the question whether minority treaties ought to be made universal or abolished—so as to avoid invidious distinction between states, there is no doubt that some minorities are laboring under serious disabilities. This Lieut.-Col. Graham Hutchinson, British member of the Upper Silesian plebiscite commission in 1910, in a volume just published here, "Silesia: Revisited in 1929," says: "Undoubtedly in Polish Silesia a system of terror exists" and cites many instances which came to his notice during his recent visit.

"Land Persecution" Alleged

Similar allegations were contained in a statement sent to Sir Austen Chamberlain, as representative to the committee, by Col. I. E. Strang Malcom, M. P., on behalf of the White Russian and Ukrainian minorities of Poland in which cases of the denial of educational facilities, "land persecution," suppression and censorship of newspapers are enumerated.

The Poles, on the other hand, allege that the minorities are disloyal to the state. They also protest against being obliged to provide money from the national exchequer whenever a separate school is demanded on behalf of 40 children belonging to a national minority. Funds are low, they say, and scarcely allow maintenance of adequate educational facilities to Polish children. Why should these be penalized on behalf of a disloyal minority?

The committee also has before it a complaint from Bulgaria regarding the treatment of Macedonians by Yugoslavia and Greece, neither of which countries are prepared to admit that the Macedonians are a minority in the proper sense of the term.

In view of all these cross-currents the committee undoubtedly has a difficult task. The deliberations will be private and the result will be laid before the Council at its next meeting in June.

European Rotary Meets in England

Transatlantic Telephone Message to Be Delivered by President of the International

By Wireless From The Christian Science Monitor
BOURNEMOUTH, Eng.—Two thousand Rotarians of Great Britain and Ireland and a number of representatives from the Continent have gathered at Bournemouth for their annual convention. On April 27 the delegates attended a civic reception

You wouldn't dare do this with Benzine, Naphtha or Gasoline.

Cannot Burn or Explode

For Safety's Sake—demand

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Cleaning Fluid
CANNOT BURN
CANNOT EXPLODE
absolutely safe!
Removes Grease Spots
Without Injury to Fabric or Color
Does It Quickly and Easily

20-BOTTLES AT ALL DRUG STORES
Sole for U.S. and Canada in Removing Grease Spots.
Carbena Products Co., 20 W. 21st St., New York

In the new Pavilion given by the Mayor, Mr. Cartwright and the Corporation.

On May 28 there was a special service at St. Peter's Church at which the sermon was preached by the Bishop of Winchester, who is Roman Catholic. The business meeting has started, and will finish on May 2. On April 30 business will be suspended for a few minutes while the delegates listen to a message over the transatlantic telephone delivered through a loud speaker from the president of the Rotary International, Thomas Sutton of Great Falls, Montana.

Anti-Religion Party in Russia Is Increasing

Numbers More Than Double in a Year—Many Places of Worship Are Closed

By Wireless From Monitor Bureau
LONDON—The promulgation of a new law regulating religious societies, forbidding churches to undertake educational and social work, restricting their missionary propaganda activity by preventing priests and ministers from preaching outside their own parishes coincides with the unmistakable intensification of the anti-religion campaign of the Communist Party and its affiliated organizations, says the Moscow correspondent of the Sunday Observer.

During the past year, he says, the so-called "Society of the Godless," which publishes a number of atheistic journals and is the main agency for anti-religious propaganda, has increased its membership from 250,000 to 600,000. The Moscow Workers' Gazette states that during 1927 17 churches, 14 synagogues and nine mosques were closed throughout the Soviet Union, and in 1928 339 churches, 58 synagogues and 38 mosques were closed.

It is stated that all these closings correspond with the desires of the local workers. Atheistic agitators consider sectarian, especially the Baptists and other evangelical Christians to be most dangerous opponents, because since the revolution they have extended their influence among both peasants and workers.

CONSTANTINOPLE (AP)—Reliable information from Ankara states that the Soviet Government has closed Armenian churches at Baku. The police later broke up an Armenian meeting of protest and arrested many persons.

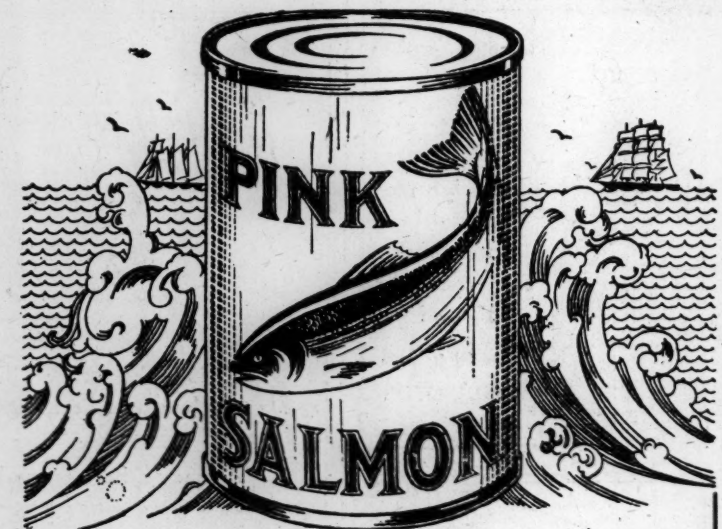
British Laborite Denounces 'Reds'

Cook, Once 'Humble Disciple' of Lenin, Defends Welcome to Prince of Wales

By Wireless From Monitor Bureau
LONDON—Arthur J. Cook, general secretary of the Miners' Federation and once known as the "humble disciple of Lenin," vigorously denounced Communists at a mass meeting in South Wales.

"Red" hecklers present asked why he had shaken hands with the Prince of Wales, whereupon Mr. Cook retorted: "I have fought as no one has fought to protect Communists. I have been reviled for it. I have fed them, clothed them, and I say now they are the most dishonorable set of men I have ever had dealings with."

No Labor leader, Mr. Cook continued, had pleaded the cause of the miners more eloquently than the Prince, who had made Mr. Cook's task easier by visiting coal fields at his own expense, letting the country know how bad conditions were.



Fresh from the Sea comes the King of Food Fish

Untouched by human hands—from the frigid waters of the north Pacific Coast and Alaska, into the can the same day—that's why PINK Salmon is so deliciously good and fine. All the delicate flavors of the fresh pink fish are retained in the vacuum packing and high temperature steam cooking which softens any bones in the salmon.

Delicious PINK Salmon supper and luncheon dishes, salads and sandwiches—baked, cooked, uncooked—can very easily be prepared by anybody. Prize Winning Salmon Recipe Book will be sent free, if you write to ASSOCIATED SALMON PACKERS, 2502 Smith Tower, SEATTLE, Washington.

PINK SALMON SALAD LOAF

Drain 1 can PINK Salmon, add 4 tablespoons vinegar, 1 teaspoon salt, dash of paprika, and rub smooth with wooden spoon. Chop fine 2 hard boiled eggs, 9 large olives, 1 sweet pickle, add 1½ cups cooked salad dressing, 2 tablespoons chili sauce. Soak 2 tablespoons plain gelatin in ¼ cup milk for 10 minutes. Heat another ¼ cup milk to boiling point, add gelatin and stir until dissolved. Mix this with other ingredients and combine with the salmon. Put into individual molds wet in cold water. Arrange on lettuce leaves, garnish with pickles and top with salad dressing thinned with whipping cream.



Gateway to Firm Peace Found in World Linked by Trade

American Academy of Political and Social Science Discusses International Problems

By a Staff Correspondent
PHILADELPHIA—In a discussion of "Present-Day Causes of International Friction and Their Elimination," which was the general topic of the thirty-third annual meeting of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, being held here, the consensus expressed by a number of distinguished speakers was that the recent developments in international affairs are giving nations greater assurance of security, and there is a genuine will among the peoples of the earth to live and work in friendship and harmony.

Delegates are attending from many states, representing chambers of commerce, civic, professional, industrial, educational, historical, patriotic and political organizations. Large groups of women are included and prominent among the guests of the academy are numerous representatives of foreign governments.

While Louis T. McFadden, Representative from Pennsylvania and chairman of the House Committee on Banking and Currency, saw a world crisis threatening because of a bad money situation, and what he termed the failure of the Federal Reserve Board to control credit, William C. Redfield of New York, Secretary of Commerce in the Wilson Cabinet, declared that in the light of the enormous increasing trade between the United States and Great Britain "the question of whether or not England pays us what she owes us is a joke."

These two nations, he added, with their economic strength "could if they choose to get together, stop any war without firing a shot."

Germany's Capacity to Pay

This discussion came in the morning session when "War Debts, Reparations and the Liquidation of War Controls" was the sub-topic of addresses by Dr. Harold G. Moulton, president of Brookings Institute, Washington, D. C.; Mr. McFadden, Mr. Redfield and Walter Lichtenstein, of the First National Bank of Chicago, with George H. Moses, Senator from New Hampshire, presiding.

Mr. Moulton, referring to apparent difficulties involved in reaching a final solution of the reparations problem, said that if a settlement with Germany is to be made that will be unconditional and irrevocable, it must be based upon more tangible evidence of German paying capacity than is now available. He declared that Germany has borrowed at least \$2 for every one it has paid on reparations.

Mr. Lichtenstein saw one of the greatest difficulties in the fact that the problem is, unavoidably, in part political. For reasons of party politics and nationalistic aims, he said, leaders have refused to recognize certain clear economic truths and actually existing conditions, chief of which he regarded the denial of any relationship between the debts owing the United States and the reparations due to the Allies from Germany.

Nations United By Trade

The question of war debts, said Mr. Redfield, is an important thing, but he ventured the opinion that it is not the most important thing between the United States and Great Britain. He said that he felt that in the discussion of the debt theme, the United States is ignoring facts "so potent, so extensive, so universally applicable as to make the question of debts a side issue, save so far as they may affect other larger and graver things."

He added: "I believe it is true that there is no possible economic distinction between foreign and domestic production. Both are international, inextricably interlocked. In the economic sense there are no longer any foreigners."

In support of this, Mr. Redfield said that Great Britain buys \$4,600,000 worth of goods from us every day and sells us \$7,200,000 worth during the same period. These two great powers, he added, are interdependent every day, every hour, and that by comparison of this interdependence "the question of whether Great Britain pays us what she owes on war debts is a joke, it's mere carfare."

Buy in Best Markets

"Great Britain does not buy the goods from us because she loves us," Senator Moses said, "but because we make them cheaper and we buy from her for the same reason. In reference to the justice of the war debt payments, I can only quote the words of our recently retired President of the United States, who said, 'they hired the money, didn't they?'"

One reason for Germany's refusal to accede to the claims for reparations, in the view of Mr. McFadden, is that a Germany of a new generation has arisen "which is determined upon the fixing of a not too distant day when reparations payments shall not only be paid down considerably, but shall end for all time." The Germans of the present day, he said, feel that the Allies have already acquired ample war damages since the Treaty of Versailles, and since the assembling of the first Dawes Commission in January, 1924, and referred to the territory given up by Germany.

"It does seem to me," he said, "that the day has long passed when any nation should adhere to the drastic policy created during the natural animosities immediately following the armistice of compelling Germany to pay for the war."

"Any failure by Germany to meet her obligations under the Dawes plan will probably be followed by the failure of the former Allies to liquidate their indebtedness to the United States."

Adjunct to Kellogg Pact

Arthur Capper, Senator from Kansas, addressing the meeting, said he believed the United States could make the Kellogg Peace Pact more effective by the adoption of his resolution which would commit the United States to an embargo on munitions to nations that engage in war.

The resolution, he said, offers at least the basis for efficient machinery for lending objective meaning to the Pact of Paris, and that, if adopted, its effect would be to serve notice to the nations of the world that the United States would refuse to aid any nation, signatory to the Pact of Paris, which breaks its peace agreement. The topic was "Making the Kellogg Pact Effective."

Mrs. Edith Nourse Rogers, Representative in Congress from Massachusetts, herself an ardent advocate of world peace and a firm supporter of the Kellogg-Briand treaty, thought the most effective way to make the Kellogg treaty more binding would be by education and not by too much legislation, which, she added, may prove only a detriment to the desired end.

London Zoo's Popularity Grows

Its Centenary Is Held—United States Makes Gift of Pigmy Hippopotamus

By Wireless From Monitor Bureau
LONDON—Excepting the imperial menagerie in Vienna, the London Zoological Society, which celebrates its centenary on April 29, is the oldest in the world. Its popularity has increased greatly lately, which is partly due to the recently established beautiful aquarium. The Fellows of the Zoological Society now number some 8000, against 4500 in 1918, and the visitors have increased from 870,000 to 2,220,000 last year.

Delegates of kindred societies in Scotland, Ireland, the United States, France, Germany and Holland offered their congratulations, and the United States made a gift of a pigmy hippopotamus.

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House Saturday were the following:

Mrs. E. D. Manger, Green Bay, Wis.
Eleanor A. Manger, Green Bay, Wis.
Mrs. M. E. M. Ayton, London, Eng.
Reginald C. Mason, London, Eng.
Mrs. R. C. Mason, London, Eng.
Miss Diana Mason, London, Eng.
Miss Cora H. Stefan, Sioux City, Ia.
Mrs. Harriet M. Morgan, New Rochelle, N. Y.
Mrs. Lily B. Betten, New Rochelle, N. Y.
Miss Mary L. Betten, New Rochelle, N. Y.
A. J. Betten, New Rochelle, N. Y.

French Line

Information from any authorized French Line Agent or write direct to 33 Devonshire Street, Boston.

U.S. AND FRANCE SEEKING FILM COMPROMISE

Negotiations Being Carried On in Paris to Have Far-Reaching Effect

By Cable From Monitor Bureau
PARIS—Negotiations vital to American moving picture interests in France will be opened this week. The French Government has outlined measures which will cause the major portion of the American film companies engaged in business here to withdraw if carried out. The Americans have presented counter-terms and a compromise is now being sought.

Representatives of the French Government film control commission and the producers will meet with representatives of the American Government, and will have for all American organizations. If no agreement is reached, the French Government and the American Embassy will endeavor to arbitrate their differences. If American films are to be suddenly diverted from France, the loss for American companies has been estimated at \$1,000,000 while the corresponding loss for French exhibitors will be heavy. These exhibitors have recently proclaimed their support of the American case, for they know the gap left by American films cannot immediately be filled.

For five years in succession American films coming into France have decreased in number while over the same period German film entries have increased. For the past three years both the French and the British have augmented the number of their films shown in France and it is understood that French, German and English companies are eager for any trade which the Americans might turn down.

A campaign has been started this week throughout France to awaken the people and the Government to the need of supporting the French film industry. The advent of the talking film brings a new challenge and a new opportunity. More than 50 per cent of the films shown in France are American and will the time come when English will be heard in the theater half the time, is being asked. On the other hand, French producers are hoping to carry the French language and especially French musical production abroad.

Last year a first check was put on American film imports by allowing the French exhibitor only seven import licenses for every French film which had been passed by the censors and which could be brought in controlled, in addition to 60 per cent of the previous year's imports, without restrictions.

The French Government now wants this ratio dropped to 3 to 1 and 60 per cent, the unrestricted amount lowered to 20 per cent, with this status holding only for one year. The Americans oppose the quota system and ask for a three-year understanding and will combat the 20 per cent basis.

People Are Shown to Be Buying More and Better Books

Most Marked Increase Is Found in Religious and Philosophical Works

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—A marked increase in the demand for books is disclosed in a summary of Department of Commerce statistics, which has just been made by the National Association of Book Publishers here. The figures show that books published in 1927 totaled 227,495,444 copies, as compared with 200,997,249 copies in 1925, an increase of 13 per cent.

The statistics are compiled every two years and their completion for 1927, according to the book publishers' association, gives the first set of comparable figures which have ever been available. Statistics prior to 1925 did not separate books from pamphlets.

The most marked increase during the two years was in the field of religious and philosophical books. A total of 22,220,536 copies of such works were printed in 1927, representing an increase of 80 per cent as compared with 1925.

An increase of 68 per cent was shown in the number of travel books, of which 1,190,569 copies were published in 1927. The number of children's books was 31,047,094, an increase of 24 per cent. The largest total in any single class is that of the textbooks for school use, of which a total of 83,449,864 copies were published, representing an increase of 6.6 per cent over 1925.

Calles Reports Mexican Revolt Flickering Out

Sonora Rebels Continue Retreat Toward Border and 1000 Surrender

MEXICO CITY (AP)—Secretary of War Calles, in a message to President Portes Gil, reports "in my opinion the rebellion in Sonora has terminated, as the principal traitors continue their flight northward."

The federal generalissimo said that 1000 rebels had surrendered unconditionally and with this addition and Yaqui Indians whom he reported had never joined the rebel cause, he believed he would be able to capture Gen. Roberto Cruz who had fled to the mountains from Corral with a small group of supporters.

Of the 2000 insurgents who fled from Masiaca last week, General Calles said 600 under Gen. Francisco Borquez at Ortiz and 400 at Potam under Col. Miguel Guerrero Verdugo had surrendered unconditionally.

The presidential bulletin embodying these reports said that the federal forces were in complete control of the Yaqui country in southern Sonora and that the Indian chiefs had vowed allegiance to the Government.

President Portes Gil replied to General Calles' message with a congratulatory telegram saying the rapid termination of the rebellion was the best proof "of the lack of support it found in public opinion over the country and of the unpatriotic and unjustified nature of the rebel movement."

Guilelessness Hides Conservative Paper

LONDON (AP)—A dainty magazine of guileless appearance is now being distributed throughout England by the millions, and probably few women who receive it will realize at once that it is an ingenious Conservative bid for the new feminine vote, that most puzzling element of the present election.

Facing a pageful of film stars is a page of photographs of "three clever young Cabinet ministers," with a photograph also of the Duchess of Atholl, "who works unceasingly to give our children a better education." Little articles written in an intimate fashion follow.

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SOFT delicacy of tone such as nature herself uses for background—such are the charming, delightful wall-tones of

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NORTH-SOUTH SHIP LINK SEEN AS TOUR RESULT

Boston Chamber Party
Finds Industry Thriving in
Texas and Louisiana

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
GALVESTON, Tex.—Thirty members of the Boston Chamber of Commerce came out of the Northland to inspect the Southland's greatest shipping center and left with mutual hopes that the two cities might be joined with ship lines.

The Boston party was taken on an automobile tour of the city and later inspected Galveston's harbor and shipping facilities from the deck of the launch Galver.

A special seafood dinner was then tendered the Bostonians by the Chamber of Commerce with Fred Bartel, its president, presiding as toastmaster. Henry I. Harriman, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, who heads the tour, was the principal speaker.

In praising Galveston's port, Mr. Harriman declared that because of the improvements in shipping facilities during the last few years, the city was gaining a prominent place in the world of shipping. He asserted that the day was not far distant when Massachusetts and Galveston would be joined by regular freight and passenger ships.

Buxton Lauds Spirit
of Houston Citizens
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
HOUSTON, Tex.—The 1929 land cruise of the Boston Chamber of Commerce spent the morning in a swiftly conducted survey of the city and its industrial basis. The chief element of interest to the visitors was the Houston Ship Canal, which is now bringing the vessels of the 60 steamship lines to the docks of the city.

Opportunity was given to view the retail and theater downtown district, portions of the more elaborate residential sections, two of the oil fields south of the city and the great industrial and shipping district along the ship channel.

"We do not envy you your material prosperity, your educational institutions or your natural resources," said Frank W. Buxton, editor of the Boston Herald, in a short address at the luncheon, "but we do envy you the spirit which has brought about the industrial growth we have seen. To provide for and complete shipping facilities such as Houston now enjoys requires a far-seeing and dynamic enthusiasm that any community might well emulate."

Impressed by Docks
of New Orleans
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
NEW ORLEANS, La.—Seven miles of public docks on the Mississippi

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Oval RUGS
In room sizes make charming inexpensive summer floor coverings. Let us show you.

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SIXTH AND BROAD
RICHMOND, VA.

River impressed the delegation of Boston business men most on their stop here, said Edwin C. Johnson, vice-president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. The party saw much of the \$100,000,000 State owned part but did not go through the inner harbor canal.

Although some had visited New Orleans, few realized that the port was as well equipped or so extensive, one member said. Historic places were equally as interesting to the visitors, who were shown through Vieux Carre.

As a token of friendship between the two cities the visitors brought a golden arbor vitae to be planted here in Lafayette Square in front of the City Hall.

"In the Public Gardens of Boston, and on the Common, are a number of trees sent from Louisiana," said W. C. Mattox, a member of the party, "and Boston wanted to know that one of its trees was growing in your city."

Birmingham's Story
of Coal and Iron Verified
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Having seen that the story about picking up iron on one side of the road and coal on the other is not a myth in the industrial district of Birmingham members of the Boston Land Cruise who were accompanied in this city by Mayor Bartel, its president, Friday at midnight and were on their way to New Orleans and through the State of Texas to the west coast.

"I confess that we were a little bit skeptical about that story of iron ore and coal together in the hills around Birmingham, but after seeing with our own eyes we leave convinced," declared W. C. Mattox of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. The guests were met by a committee from the chamber of commerce and the real estate board, headed by Temple Tutwiler, entertained at breakfast and then were taken for a drive. They attended the weekly luncheon of the Birmingham Real Estate Board, at which time there was a special program in their honor, and W. V. M. Robertson Jr. of the Alabama Home Companies was toastmaster.

In the evening the Chamber of Commerce entertained the party at which Phares Coleman was toastmaster. A talk on Birmingham was given by Morris W. Bush of the Alabama By-Products Company and talks were made by members of the visiting party.

Drinking Youth
Found Not Due
to Prohibition
(Continued from Page 1)

as their elders do, and when the younger married set and even sometimes the elder married set, brazenly break laws of the country, youth will follow. The people who are responsible for the distressing state of youth are, I think, those between the ages of 25 and 40.

"A boy once said to me, 'When father stops drinking, will you stop drinking, but when father tells me I must not drink, I say, what is good enough for him is good enough for me.'"

Says Law Must Be Enforced
"There is one thing I insist on. My experience is that what you threaten you must put through. The people who make drastic legislation, involving even youth, must see it enforced; otherwise they tempt youth further."

Clarence H. Dempsey, commissioner of education, Montpelier, Vt., believes that the ideals and essential character of our youth are today as sound as they ever were, but the young people are confronted with alluring temptations and opportunities for excitement and pleasure which are harder to resist than in former times.

"I do not see how any radical improvement can be brought about except by more active enforcement of laws, backed up by an aroused public opinion, that will no longer tolerate any corruption of youth."

"It is to my mind a problem involving every agency dealing with our social life, but after all is said and done, the greatest factor in solving the difficulty and insuring the safety and welfare of our youth is the wisdom and the effective use of parental guidance and authority during the plastic and formative years of our children."

James C. Harwood, principal, John Marshall High School, Richmond, Va.: "With reference to drunkenness and attendance at road houses by high school pupils in another city, I am very glad to report that no such conditions exist in Richmond. We have an enrollment of 3627 pupils in the Senior High School, but no single case of conduct of this kind has come to my attention."

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

Nation's Business Finds Voice in U. S. Commerce Chamber

Gives 900,000 Executives Way to Assess and
Crystallize Opinion

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON — Through the United States Chamber of Commerce the American business man has become vocal. It was largely for this purpose that the organization, which now embraces more than 900,000 business executives and is now in session here for its seventeenth annual convention, was formed in 1912.

Undoubtedly the present chamber is the greatest commercial organization in the world. It has a democratic organization that gives the smallest business associate of the most remote trade group a voice in its frequent referendum on public affairs; while on the other side it is so huge that it has been largely instrumental in forming the International Chamber of Commerce and through it promoting friendly world relations and facilitating the flow of international trade.

What Business Was Thinking
The primary need which called the Chamber of Commerce into being, 17 years ago, was to find out what business was thinking on the great issues which faced a rapidly expanding industrial country. In concrete terms, the legislators, and the high government executives at Washington, wanted to know where American commerce stood on fundamental national policies.

A member of Congress might, and in fact did, receive telegrams from one trade association urging a vote for a particular bill, and almost simultaneously received another telegram from a neighboring chamber of commerce, urging a vote against it. He was perplexed by such diverse opinions.

In a country where business has reached the dignity almost of a profession, there was no one to speak for business as a whole. Out of this confusion came a call from President Taft and Charles Nagel, Secretary of Commerce and Labor, for a great business conference in the capital in 1912.

Five hundred representatives of business houses, commercial organizations and trade associations came to Washington with the purpose of working out a plan for a national organization. The magnificent United States Chamber of Commerce Building, that stands today, across Lafayette Park from the White House, is the symbol of the success and fruition of their plans.

Democratic Organization
The achievement of the National Chamber has probably been due, as much as anything, to its democratic make-up.

It was no small task to design the machinery that would represent the vast business interests of an entire nation, various and scattered as they were, and to formulate a method for sounding out business opinion on national questions and to present and interpret these to the Government and the public.

2. To give direct aid to members in matters appertaining to their affairs.

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William Butterworth of Moline, Ill., is the president of the chamber and member of the executive committee of 12, which guides its policies. On this committee with Mr. Butterworth sit 11 directors, who are chosen from the larger board of directors, 48 in number.

Membership in this large board is so arranged as to be representative of geographical entities, and of business groups. Thirty-four members are elective; the rest serve ex-officio. The nine geographical groups each send two directors, serving two-year terms; while 16 other directors are divided among the eight major business classifications, running from transportation and communication to civic development.

To this executive group is added a senior council of five ex-presidents, who work as an advisory cabinet to the president.

So much for the executive of the national business body. Its method of crystallizing the sentiment of business men consists largely of referendum.

Members Vote on Issues
The executive of the chamber cannot take a stand on issues without consulting the membership. Propositions are drawn up in writing and submitted to the membership, along with arguments for and against a proposal.

The argument for a specific plan is prepared by a committee. The arguments in the negative are prepared by the research department, much as a lawyer would prepare a brief. These are sent out together, and votes of member bodies taken. Fifty or sixty referenda have been taken in 17 years.

Matters outstanding importance have been brought in this fashion directly to the attention of the business element scattered far and wide, in city and small town, of the country. It has proved to be one of the most effective steps taken in stirring public interest in matters of importance, and to this extent has made for itself a real place in the public life of the Nation.

The other method of obtaining expressions of business views on public matters is by a vote taken at the annual meetings, like the one now in session for which the topics must be raised 30 days in advance.

Legislation Hastened
Matters like the Federal Reserve Act, Transportation Act and others have been hastened by the recommendation and support of the chamber through one of these two methods.

The other great category of the national chamber's functions relates to services performed for members. The chamber acts for the groups and trade associations represented within

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Week-day Course Dinner 75c. Monday and Saturday. Breakfast, Tenderloin, Onions or Mushroom Sauce; Tuesday and Thursday Chicken Dinner; Wednesday and Friday, Sea Food Dinner, including our Regular Excellent Meat Dishes.
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its membership just as local chambers of commerce act for individuals who compose them.

There are 11 service departments, and three general departments, each headed by a manager.

The chamber maintains four branch offices publishes a monthly magazine, Nation's Business, of high standards; keeps in touch with legislation before Congress, and co-operates with the International Chamber of Commerce. Through the latter the American business man is brought into touch with his friends and neighbors in 44 other countries.

Maryland Women Back Up President

Federation Insists Clubs
Hold Law Enforcement in
Every Respect

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BALTIMORE, Md.—Support of President Hoover's stand for law enforcement was pledged by the Maryland Federation of Women's Clubs at their annual convention here, when an amendment was adopted to exclude any member club which tolerates "either by practice or teaching, violation of national or state laws."

Adoption of the amendment ended a two-day controversy over the issue. The amendment as originally proposed stated that clubs applying for membership should specify that no one of their members is affiliated with any organization which tolerates, either by practice or teaching, violation of national or state laws.

Objections to the original proposal resulted in changing it to refer to the policy of the member club as a whole, on the ground that it would be impossible to investigate the affiliation of individual members.

The action of the Maryland Federation followed an appeal for support of law enforcement made by Mrs. John F. Sippel, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, at the opening of the local convention.

WEST VIRGINIA CITY
TO AROUSE CITIZENS
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
HUNTINGTON, W. Va.—A campaign for an increased financial support of law enforcement and a revitalized civic spirit has been undertaken by the Huntington Chamber of Commerce.

Resignation of the entire executive personnel of the chamber of commerce organization has been followed by formation of a complete new plan of action, which won early and enthusiastic support. A three-year budget, providing for an annual income of \$65,000 has been prepared by the executive committee in charge of the campaign, together with a publicity and promotion program.

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NATIONAL TRADE CHAMBER MEETS TO STUDY LAWS

(Continued from Page 1)

in the discussion which is expected to bring out definite proposals from American business as to policies which should guide legislation.

Among other topics are oil conservation proposals, the Federal Reserve Board's effort to curb speculation, and the national origins provisions of the Immigration Act.

In this meeting American business will seek to formulate policies on topics discussed and to outline a course for the next 12 months.

At the same time the radical economic changes now confronting business will be taken up; the future of small business; the effect of natural science on business; the shifting of workers due to the mechanization of industry; the five-day week and other labor problems.

YOUTH INCLINED TO DENY VALUE OF EXPERIENCE

Ways of Winning Reforms Bring Sharp Division of Courage and Caution

Youth—that perennial fact and recurrent challenge—is constantly demanding more sympathetic understanding and thoughtful consideration. To aid in fostering a clearer perception of the question, *The Christian Science Monitor* is printing 26 articles on "The Youth of Today," written by one well qualified for the task. This is the twenty-fifth article of the series.

By WALTER W. VAN KIRK
What about youth and adult sponsored maladjustments? Take the matter of war, for example. As has been shown, movements have been springing up among the young people of almost every flag, with the rallying cry "Away with War!" They have seen both the tragedy and the futility of war and they have resolved to turn their backs upon the whole business. They envisage, on the other hand, a world governed by law and obedient to the mandates of peace.

When it comes to religion and youth a situation is found full of promise for the future. Young people are not disposed to engage in any controversies regarding theological abstractions. It doesn't take much in the way of faith to visualize the spires of a united church rising up from the foundation of this youth interest in non-sectarian religion.

Let it be said, however, that the young people of today are not all seekers after the finer things. But, after making liberal allowances, it may be said, without exaggeration, that large numbers of young people have definitely set their faces toward a high goal.

March Under High Ideals
A warless world, a non-sectarian religion and a united church, industrial democracy and racial brotherhood—all these Utopias lie latent within the prophetic daring of the world's youth. The older generation must try to understand youth in the light of these objectives.

From the viewpoint of an adult it should be said that youth has many things to learn from age. The younger folks are too often unreasonable in their attitude toward age. The practice of lumping together all men and women of 35 and over, and placing them in the category of stupid conservatism is, of course, nonsensical. Nor can young people rightly expect that men and women of mature years will entirely ignore the lessons of experience and rush pell mell into the social extravaganzas palatial in the highly inflammable language of adolescent orators.

There are some things that cannot be accomplished in a day. Making the world over again is one of them. Men have been stumbling over their mistakes for ages. They cannot regain their equilibrium immediately. Progress is a growth attended by hardships and achieved through patience and sacrifice. Youth, in time, will learn this.

Resolutions Not Sufficient
Moreover, sweeping resolutions by idealistic youth will never correct the wrongs of the centuries. That is where young people reveal the lack of experience. They travel to their student conferences in mass formation, and toward the close of their discussions they pass a series of resolutions calling, in an "ex-cathedra" fashion, for the renunciation of war, the democratization of industry, the establishment of social and international justice and the improvement of race relations. After these resolutions have been adopted the conference adjourns. The students return to their fraternity or sorority houses expecting that on the following morning they will wake up to find that their splendid resolutions have been accepted by the world and already put into practice. Social progress comes at a much higher price. Youth has yet to learn that the triumph of righteousness cannot be accomplished by any sleight-of-hand performance. It takes patient effort, geared up to a high sense of public duty, to lift the world

out of its ruts. The knowledge of this comes as an after-thought of advancing years.

Quite a contrast to the young people who pass resolutions and then relapse into innocuous desuetude is that other type which impatiently awaits the summons to revolution. Though comparatively few in number, these latter youth have been caught in the web of illusions and misplaced judgments.

Revolt Without Violence
It does not follow that because one is in a state of revolt against a corrupt social order, he is obliged to employ the methods of the revolutionist and make use of the implements of force to correct the evils which he so strongly condemns. One can be a revoler without being a revolutionist.

Let them go on in their condemnation of a blatant militarism and in their refusal to compromise with industrial and racial justice. It must be remembered, however, by these same young people that revolution can never take the place of evolution as a social corrective.

As a matter of fact, youth and age must work together. Honesty of conviction and sincerity of purpose must be assumed on both sides. Youth must be more sympathetic with age and age more generous with youth. Let the civil war between the two come to an end. The sanguine hopes and courage of youth should be joined with the wisdom and experience of progressive age for the onward march of civilization.

Prof. Clark Made Dean of Yale Law

Successor of R. M. Hutchins Achieved Distinction at Bar in New Haven

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—Charles E. Clark, Lines professor of law in the Yale School, has been appointed dean of the school to succeed Robert M. Hutchins, who resigns July 1 to become president of the University of Chicago, it is announced by President James Rowland Angell.

Professor Clark, who is directing the extensive study of court administration being carried on by Yale's law school, was graduated with honors from Yale College in 1911 and from Yale law school, summa cum laude, in 1913. He practiced law in this city for six years, joining the law faculty of the university in 1919. He achieved such distinction in the bar as to be elected to the Legislature in 1917 and appointed a deputy judge of the court of sessions, a town outside New Haven. Professor Clark is author of "Code Pleading," published in 1928; of "Real Covenants," published in 1929; co-author with Harrison Hewitt and the late Judge Livingston V. Cleveland of "Probate Law and Practice," published in 1915, and of numerous articles.

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RULE BY SWORD, SAYS COOLIDGE, IS ON WAY OUT

Permanent Peace, Writes Former President, Must Rest on Peace and Justice

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—"Men will not long recognize the sword as the major source of authority," writes Calvin Coolidge in the May issue of the Ladies' Home Journal.

"So long as there is evil in the world," the former President says, "armies and navies will be required for domestic and international police service, but peace will never be made permanent by fear alone. It must have a main foundation of justice and good will strong enough to satisfy the reason and conscience of humanity."

Mr. Coolidge's article discusses "the promotion of peace through limitation of armaments," and is the second of three on peace to appear in the publication.

Speaking of his part in the calling of the Geneva Conference, Mr. Coolidge continues:

"Before recommending the last building program I called the Geneva Conference in order to give each nation full opportunity to make an agreement. I realized their great financial stress and was especially desirous that none of them could point an accusing finger at the United States and say that we were building a war fleet in competition with them and compelling them to enlarge their fleet and increase their burdens."

No One to Control Sea
"Because they were unable to meet our proposals, that does not constitute any point at issue between them and us. We have all been sincerely striving to work out a world policy. Each of them is bound by the covenant of the League to establish such a policy. Our Government has been at all times earnestly solicitous to cooperate to that end."

"The time has gone by when any one nation is likely to be able to control the sea. To set up that claim would be only a fiction and to pursue it would be only a delusion. The question of parity partakes of the same nature. So much depends on the men behind the guns and the courage and skill with which they are commanded, that a seeming parity will never be decisive in any armed conflict."

"Our commerce and our commitments abroad are so large that they need a navy for their protection without much reference to the size of the navies of other countries. The same rule applies to others."

"The hope of gaining absolute

security through armaments is another delusion. No nation ever could say that its army and navy make it perfectly secure. There are too many other people with armies and navies. More security will be found in a moderate force which menaces nobody than in a great force which menaces everybody.

What World Must Do
"If the world wishes to be relieved of the crushing burden of taxes necessary to maintain unproductive military establishments, it will insist on a summary limitation of the present scale of armaments."

"The world moves very slowly. It accepts new ideas very cautiously. While there has been general agreement declared and endorsed by nearly all nations on the desirability and necessity of this policy, it has been only partially adopted. If it is to make further progress, we shall have to look for the moving impulse outside of admirals and war offices."

"By its very nature the military spirit demands constant expansion. The problem has its technical aspects on which expert advice is necessary, but in its essence it is a political problem. The movement for its further progress must come from the home and the taxpayer. The business interests of the various nations who do not wish to see their earnings dissipated, the firesides who do not wish to see their family circle broken, must all co-operate in this ideal. The progress already made affords great encouragement, but the work to be done affords an even greater challenge."

WAR HISTORY PROGRESSES
NEW YORK (AP)—One hundred and eight volumes of the history of the World War have been completed, Dr. James T. Shotwell, director of the division of economics and history of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, announced. The history will contain 150 volumes when finished.

NEW STANDARD FOR ADMISSION TO BAR SOUGHT

Carnegie Foundation Backs Move for Higher Requirements for Applicants

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Higher and more uniform requirements for admission to the bar are recommended in the annual review of legal education just issued here by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching. The report emphasizes the need for more widespread attention to general education as a factor in adequate training for the profession.

The review was prepared by Alfred Z. Reed, staff member in charge of the study of legal education for the foundation, who last year published an exhaustive treatise upon the present status of law schools in the United States and Canada.

A total of 33 states make general academic requirements in addition to the technical professional requirements. But half of these states, the review declares, do not require that the period of general education be completed before the period of law study begins.

During the last year, the report shows, only three states made changes in their general education requirements. Ohio placed a rule in effect requiring two years of college work; Colorado postponed placing a similar rule in effect, but this action was offset by changes in the rules governing the period of completion of the present one-year academic study requirement; in West Virginia a new ruling makes it unnecessary to complete the re-

quired two years of academic work before beginning the study of law. Three states have given evidence of the growing tendency to require more than three years of study in law schools of a certain type, the review declares. Louisiana provides that applicants from a four-year law school shall not be examined until they have completed their course. Pennsylvania has restricted three-year training to students studying in a full-time law school. Colorado will require four years of study on the part of students who enter night law schools outside of the State after this fall.

DRY LAW SHOWN TO AID CAUSE OF EDUCATION

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Increased high school and college enrollments of the past 10 years are not the aftermath of a popular whim, but one of the beneficial effects of the prohibition law, according to Fred A. Victor, associate state superintendent of the New York Anti-Saloon League, in an address just delivered here.

"More boys and girls are continuing school beyond the age limit required by law," Mr. Victor said. "The reason is that fathers are buying food, shoes and clothing for their families instead of spending their money for liquor."

Style Found to Be Harder on Clothes Than Wear, as Old Attic Trunks Prove

Garments, Says Manufacturer, Do Not Fall to Tatters From Use So Much as They Become Obsolete by Changing Fashions While Still Good

By a Staff Correspondent

PHILADELPHIA—The old-time query of what becomes of all the pins has its corollary in the question, "What becomes of all the clothes?" "I'm sure I don't know," said John W. Mettler, president of the National Association of Hosiery and Underwear Manufacturers, which has just been holding its annual convention here in connection with the Knitting Arts Exhibition.

"It's a foregone conclusion, however," he continued, "that garments are not worn out. They go out of style and—well, that's all there is to it. Oblivion, I suppose."

"Style consciousness is rapidly developing on the part of the consumer. No one wants to be regarded as not keeping up with the times. As soon as a garment reaches the stage of being slightly passe, it is discarded."

"But what becomes of it?" he was asked.

"Look up in the attic trunks in the next generation, if there are such things as attic trunks then," he said, "and perhaps you may find some. Then they may be pulled out and laughed over as we laugh now over styles of 50 years ago."

Mr. Mettler told the convention that correct style information is just as necessary as good taste in style interpretation and that the day of "hit or miss" style has passed. It has to be as authentic for Main Street as it does for Fifth Avenue.

Mr. Mettler, who is president of the Interwoven Hosiery Company of New Brunswick, N. J., was re-elected president of the association. Other officers elected were George F. Dickson, Minneapolis, first vice-president; J. B. Leshner, Williamstown, Pa., second vice-president; Ernest Blood, Philadelphia, treasurer, and John N. McCullough, New York, managing director.



CADILLAC builds—and lights FOR MORE BUSINESS

The executives of the Cadillac Automobile Company of Boston devoted much time and thought to their new building. In keeping with the times, they realized that the proper setting for their product was of great importance in securing sales. The building was arranged to display the cars to advantage and, of course, illumination received careful attention.

Desiring expert advice and assistance, the Cadillac Company called upon the Illuminating Engineering Division of the Boston Edison Company. . . . These Illuminating Engineers gave careful study to the requirements, and provided complete lighting plans and specifications. The result speaks for itself.

Hundreds of people have visited the new Cadillac Building, located on Commonwealth Avenue at the Cottage Farm Bridge. They have come to look—they have stayed to buy.

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Tonight

The dishes are out of the way. The folks next door will probably be over a little later to spend the evening. In the meantime—

It has been in Mother's mind for a long time that she'd like to hear how it goes with old friends since she came here to live.

A telephone call does it, and at surprisingly low cost.

Evening rates, which apply from 7:00 P.M. to 8:30 P.M., were designed for just such purposes.

Here is what Mother can do by telephone during this period. Any out-of-town number she wants she can give to our local operator, and for a three-minute talk the cost will be in line with the examples quoted below:

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Amherst.....	.40	Lewiston, Me.....	.65
Athol.....	.40	Marion.....	.35
Augusta, Me.....	.75	Montpelier, Vt.....	.75
Bar Harbor, Me.....	.90	North Adams.....	.60
Bethlehem, N. H.....	.75	Nantucket.....	.55
Bridford, Me.....	.50	Newport, R. I.....	.85
Calais, Me.....	1.10	Plymouth, N. H.....	.65
Chatham.....	.45	Rockland, Me.....	.75
Concord, N. H.....	.40	Rutland, Vt.....	.65
Dover, N. H.....	.40	Springfield.....	.45
Fall River.....	.35	St. Johnsbury, Vt.....	.75
Falmouth.....	.35	Vineyard Haven.....	.40
Gardner.....	.35	Wareham.....	.35
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Hyannis.....	.40	Williamstown.....	.60
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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

BROWNS KEEP UP THEIR PACE

Win Four Out of Six During Last Week—Yankees' Bats Still Silent

AMERICAN LEAGUE	W	L	P.C.
St. Louis	10	4	.714
Philadelphia	9	5	.643
New York	8	6	.571
Detroit	7	7	.500
Chicago	6	8	.429
Cleveland	5	9	.357
Boston	4	10	.286
Washington	3	11	.214

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 28.—The Yankees kept their pace up last week, winning four out of six games. The team's batting was still silent, but the pitching was excellent. The team's record now stands at 10 wins and 4 losses.

RECEIVING THE BEST PITCHING IN the league with the possible exception of that of the New York Yankees, the St. Louis Browns maintained their lead in the American League last week. The team's pitching was excellent, and the team's record now stands at 10 wins and 4 losses.

Why the Yankees are not leading the league is easily traced to the fact that the team's batting is still silent. The team's pitching is excellent, but the team's record now stands at 10 wins and 4 losses.

Both Ruth and Gehrig have two home runs to their credit and that is a good showing for the pair in two weeks. But look at the record of hits made by the Yankees in their eight games to date! Eight, five, five, six, six, six, eight, nine. The only time they hit to amount to anything was in Boston when they acquired three hits in one game and won 9 to 3.

The average is slightly more than seven hits a game. Surely this is not the club that pounded out more than 10 hits a game last year and made 15 to 20 in a game so frequently that it was looked upon by followers as something actually expected of them all the time.

Yankees Get Pitching
New York's five victories out of eight games have been made against the eastern clubs. The team's pitching is excellent, and the team's record now stands at 10 wins and 4 losses.

SHAWKEY TO COACH YANKEES
MONTEALE, Que. (P)—At his own request, J. R. Shawkey, retired major league baseball pitcher, has been unconditionally released by the Montreal Royals and will coach the New York American League Baseball Club, as a coach of pitchers. Shawkey has not been able to pitch this season.

ROBERTS WINS EIGHTH LETTER
NEW YORK (P)—Arthur Roberts has received his eighth major sports letter from New York University. This far he has won letters in basketball, three in football and two in baseball. He is captain of the 1929 N. Y. T. base-ball team and will receive another letter in that sport in June.

SYRACUSE ELECTS TWO
SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Robert L. Cannon '30 of Cleveland, O., has been elected captain of the 1930 Syracuse University swimming team. He succeeds Theodore Webster '29, also of Cleveland. William M. Bergoffen '31 of Brooklyn was named captain of the water polo team for next season.

COLLEGE TENNIS RESULTS
Harvard 5, Columbia 4.
Brown 9, Tufts 0.
Clark 4, Middlebury 2.
Haverford 4, Wesleyan 3.
New York 5, Washington & Lee 2.
Annapolis 8, Swarthmore 0.
Gettysburg 3, Schuylkill 1.
Pennsylvania 5, Lehigh 2.

TABERSKI WINS FROM WOODS
NEW YORK (P)—Frank Taberski, the world's champion, easily defeated Arthur Woods of New England in their 10-block pocket billiards match concluded here Saturday night. Taberski won eight of the ten blocks and led in total points, 113 to 82.

MILLE DE LA CHAUME WINS TITLE
SAINT GERMAIN, France (P)—Mlle. Simone Thion de la Chaume Sunday won the French women's national golf championship, defeating Mlle. Henriette Meunier, 4 and 3.

GERMANY DEFEATS ITALY
ROME (P)—Germany defeated Italy in an international football game here Sunday, 2 goals to 1.

COLLEGE GOLF RESULT
Fordham 6, St. John's 3.

COLLEGE SOCCER RESULT
Harvard 4, M. I. T. 0.

COLLEGE RIFLE RESULT
Annapolis 223, Maryland N. G. 2102.

THE way to keep your teeth beautiful
MERE brushing is not enough to cleanse your teeth thoroughly. The toothbrush does not reach into the tiny recesses where the teeth meet the gums, nor into the minute or inaccessible crevices between the teeth. You must depend on a dentifrice to take care of these places.

For this work you can rely on Squibb's Dental Cream. It sweeps down into the crevices and recesses, cleansing, purifying, and releasing all food particles. It also clears away the mucin coating which dulls the beauty of your teeth.

While Squibb's Dental Cream is so remarkably effective, it is not at all harsh. It is pleasantly flavored, refreshes the mouth and sweetens the breath. 40c a large tube at all druggists.

"Protect the Beauty of Your Smile"

BRAVES KEEP FIRST PLACE

Even Giants Fail to Shake Them Down—Cubs Keep Up Tremendous Hitting

NATIONAL LEAGUE	W	L	P.C.
Boston	10	4	.714
Chicago	9	5	.643
St. Louis	8	6	.571
Philadelphia	7	7	.500
Cincinnati	6	8	.429
Brooklyn	5	9	.357

As a whole, the league appears to possess much better balance than it did a year ago. Cleveland, Chicago, Detroit, Boston and Washington all have latent power and can give the Yankees or Athletics a good run for their money. The club that wins 100 games this year, if one does, will be a powerful one indeed.

VANCOUVER BEATS HOLLYWOOD
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
HOLLYWOOD, Calif.—O'Connell of Hollywood scored on an assist from Pelier after less than two minutes of play Saturday night and for the next 15 minutes it looked as if Vancouver might defeat Phillips Drive Goalsie Carigan to one side, however, and tied the score at 17 minutes of time.

OUTBOARD MOTOR RACING
LAKE RONKONKOMA, I.—Racing four laps around a two-mile course at an average speed of 36.09 miles an hour, E. Langdon, driving an Old Town outboard motorboat, powered with a class of outboard engine, won the first race, which was the feature event of the opening of the outboard motorboat racing season of the Lake Ronkonkoma Boat Club Sunday afternoon.

KAULINGS DEFENDS TITLE
NEW YORK (P)—Clifford Kaulings of the Brooklyn Central Y. M. C. A. successfully defended his title as the United States four-wall, hardball singles champion Saturday by defeating George Tholson, 7 former champion, and also a member of the Brooklyn Central, in the final, 21-11, 21-11.

STADIUM WELL UNDER WAY
NEW YORK (P)—The new Phillips Exeter Academy's new concrete and steel stadium is well under way, with the wooden forming and the earth stand rapidly being placed. The contract calls for the completion of the work by Sept. 1, 1930.

Braves Are Outfit
Boston's opponents have outfit them, but the Braves have shown the faculty of making much out of their hits. In eight games, the Braves made 71 hits to opponent's 73 but they were able to score only 10 runs. The team's record now stands at 10 wins and 4 losses.

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ILLINOIS HURLERS Set World's Record

Drake Relays Produce Several High-Grade Track and Field Performances

DES MOINES, IOWA (P)	W	L	P.C.
Chicago	10	4	.714
St. Louis	9	5	.643
Philadelphia	8	6	.571
Cincinnati	7	7	.500
Brooklyn	6	8	.429

DES MOINES, Iowa (P)—The University of Illinois set a world's record in the 480-yard high hurdle shuttle race here Saturday in the final competition of the Drake relays. The Illinois quartet covered the distance in 1m. 23s., lowering the record of 1m. 58s. set by the Ohio State University last year. The time also was a full second under the time made this year at the Penn relays.

The victors led University of Nebraska, University of Iowa and Iowa State College to the tape in one of the most exciting competitions of the two-day meet.

Claude O. Bracey, Texas speedster, representing Rice Institute, ran the 100-yard dash in 9.4-10s., leading J. J. Elder of Notre Dame to the tape in a thrilling finish. Edward Tolan '31 of the University of Michigan, who won the 200-yard dash in 2m. 13s., was the time was remarkably fast in view of the soggy condition of the track and the drizzle which fell during the race.

George H. Otterness '31 of Minnesota set a new Drake standard when he hauled 137.4 lbs., bettering the former mark of 137 lbs. set by Earl McKeown of the Kansas State Teachers in 1924.

100-Yard Dash—Won by Bracey, Rice Institute; Elder, Notre Dame, second; Tolan, Michigan, third; Wilcox, Kansas, fourth, Time—9.4s.

200-Yard Dash—Won by Elder, Notre Dame; Tolan, Michigan, second; Wilcox, Kansas, third; Bracey, Rice Institute, fourth, Time—19.8s.

400-Yard Dash—Won by Bracey, Rice Institute; Elder, Notre Dame, second; Tolan, Michigan, third; Wilcox, Kansas, fourth, Time—48.0s.

800-Yard Dash—Won by Bracey, Rice Institute; Elder, Notre Dame, second; Tolan, Michigan, third; Wilcox, Kansas, fourth, Time—1m. 23s.

1,600-Yard Dash—Won by Bracey, Rice Institute; Elder, Notre Dame, second; Tolan, Michigan, third; Wilcox, Kansas, fourth, Time—4m. 13s.

3,200-Yard Dash—Won by Bracey, Rice Institute; Elder, Notre Dame, second; Tolan, Michigan, third; Wilcox, Kansas, fourth, Time—8m. 23s.

6,400-Yard Dash—Won by Bracey, Rice Institute; Elder, Notre Dame, second; Tolan, Michigan, third; Wilcox, Kansas, fourth, Time—16m. 13s.

12,800-Yard Dash—Won by Bracey, Rice Institute; Elder, Notre Dame, second; Tolan, Michigan, third; Wilcox, Kansas, fourth, Time—32m. 13s.

25,600-Yard Dash—Won by Bracey, Rice Institute; Elder, Notre Dame, second; Tolan, Michigan, third; Wilcox, Kansas, fourth, Time—64m. 13s.

51,200-Yard Dash—Won by Bracey, Rice Institute; Elder, Notre Dame, second; Tolan, Michigan, third; Wilcox, Kansas, fourth, Time—128m. 13s.

102,400-Yard Dash—Won by Bracey, Rice Institute; Elder, Notre Dame, second; Tolan, Michigan, third; Wilcox, Kansas, fourth, Time—256m. 13s.

204,800-Yard Dash—Won by Bracey, Rice Institute; Elder, Notre Dame, second; Tolan, Michigan, third; Wilcox, Kansas, fourth, Time—512m. 13s.

409,600-Yard Dash—Won by Bracey, Rice Institute; Elder, Notre Dame, second; Tolan, Michigan, third; Wilcox, Kansas, fourth, Time—1,024m. 13s.

819,200-Yard Dash—Won by Bracey, Rice Institute; Elder, Notre Dame, second; Tolan, Michigan, third; Wilcox, Kansas, fourth, Time—2,048m. 13s.

1,638,400-Yard Dash—Won by Bracey, Rice Institute; Elder, Notre Dame, second; Tolan, Michigan, third; Wilcox, Kansas, fourth, Time—4,096m. 13s.

3,276,800-Yard Dash—Won by Bracey, Rice Institute; Elder, Notre Dame, second; Tolan, Michigan, third; Wilcox, Kansas, fourth, Time—8,192m. 13s.

KANSAS STATE NINE DEFEATS MISSOURI

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANHATTAN, Kan.—The Kansas State Agricultural College baseball team tied with University of Kansas for the "Big Six" leadership Saturday night, as a result of the Aggies' 10-4 victory over University of Missouri here Saturday afternoon.

With the score tied at 10-10 in the last of the ninth, William H. Towler '30, stole home. The play came with one out and men on second and third. The batter missed the ball on an attempted squeeze play, and Rupert B. Bridges '29, Missouri catcher, ran Towler back to third base, then tossed the ball to the shortstop in an attempt to catch the runner coming from second. Home plate was left unprotected, and Towler came in with the winning run.

Towler hit safely four times in five times at bat. After two Kansas Aggie pitchers had failed to stop the Missouri attack, Glenn Gilbert '30, was sent in to pitch the sixth inning. He pitched a perfect game, and the Kansas Aggies won three games and lost one, in the conference. The scores by innings:

Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Kas. Aggies... 2 5 0 0 3 0 0 1—11 14 3
Missouri... 3 0 0 6 1 0 0 0—11 12 2

Batteries—Boyle, Freeman, Gilbert and Conger; R. L. Bridges, Geiselman and Rupert; B. Bridges, Winnie and Conger. Umpire—Larry Quigley, St. Benedict's. Time—2h. 20m.

NEW YORK A. C. BAPTIST
NEW YORK—J. R. Bonner won the transatlantic championship of the New York Athletic Club over the Transatlantic Club in the organization Sunday. He took the title from a field of 75 runners by breaking 127 out of a possible 200 targets. J. H. Wantling, who was the runner-up, was hardly in the running, breaking only 139 targets.

There was a tie for the second cup among H. M. Higginson, G. C. Walsh and W. S. Silkworth, each with 156. In a 25-target shoot-off, Higginson was declared the winner. The third prize went to G. C. Walsh, who had 144. The fourth cup was won by W. S. Silkworth with 23. The first and last cup went to A. L. Burns, who had 193 in the regular shoot.

NEW FOOTBALL RULES TRIED-OUT
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
EVANSTON, Ill.—In a tryout of the new football rules in a game between the varsity and the freshmen at Northwestern University here Saturday it was found that the new fumble regulation undoubtedly will stop many touchdowns. The rule worked to the benefit of the erring team on two occasions when the ball was fumbled and the ball was recovered by varsity players in positions to race for touchdowns, but the ball was fumbled again and the freshmen won the game. The varsity won the game, 15 to 7, both winning touchdowns being made by H. B. Bruder '31, left halfback.

SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO.
April sales of Sears, Roebuck & Co. will show a substantial increase over the corresponding period of last year, when sales were \$21,159,161, an increase of officially \$8,417, or 39.8 per cent over 1927. Sales in the first quarter this year showed an increase of \$15,741,135, or 21.8 per cent, over the 1928 quarter.

People of taste demand chocolates of distinction. Le Chat d'Or Chocolates are made for those people. 5/- and 4/- per lb. Special attention to mail orders.

Postage paid on orders of 10/- and upwards.

CHOCOLATS
Le Chat d'Or
(GOLDEN CAT)
62-63 BURLINGTON ARCADE
LONDON, W. 1, Eng.

The Wise Investor Seeks

A reasonable return free from Income Tax.

Availability of his capital at short notice without loss or depreciation.

Security for his savings such as a large Reserve Fund confers.

WE CAN OFFER ALL THIS APPLY TO:

The Temperance Permanent Building Society

4, 6 and 8 LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, E. C. 4, ENG.

(Two doors from St. Paul's Cathedral)

The Society whose share capital is protected by a Reserve Fund exceeding 14 per cent of the total.

BURBERRY OVERCOATS

Best of Weatherproofs on Wet Days and Warmest of Overcoats when it's Chilly

yet naturally ventilating and almost weightless, the lightest and most comfortable Overcoats for fine days.

Quality is the secret. The finest pure wool materials—the most efficient system of proofing—the highest skilled workmanship—all combine to produce the Burberry Coat which gives double service—Weatherproof and Overcoat in one garment.

Always 10,000 Overcoats to Choose from

Catalogues and patterns, sent free on mention of the "Monitor."

BURBERRY LTD. HAYMARKET LONDON S.W. 1 Eng.

PRINCETON EIGHTS MAKE CLEAN SWEEP

Defeat M. I. T. in Three Races on Charles River

Princeton University made a clean sweep of its regatta with Massachusetts Institute of Technology on the Charles River, Boston, Saturday, winning the big varsity race by little more than a length, taking the junior varsity by about 2 1/2 lengths and the 150-pound crew winning by about 1 1/2 lengths. It was the first appearance of the year for the Princeton crew and they showed that they will make a strong bid for a high rating among the college crews of the East.

The varsity race was a hard-fought one from start to finish and Princeton's winning time of 9m. 24s., was very fast. Tech finished only four seconds behind and would have been even closer but for the fact that one of its oarsmen caught a crab and lost a couple of strokes as the crews were battling the hardest about 200 yards from the finish when Princeton was leading by about half a length. In this race Tech started out with a lead and Princeton fought its way up to the front.

The Princeton junior varsity also ran up a lead in the early stages of its race and led at the quarter-mile post; but Princeton started to catch up after passing that point and by striking 36 to the minute rowing smoothly, gradually rowed the Tech oarsmen down and went away to a good victory. Princeton's time was 9m. 25s., and Tech's 9m. 34s.

In the 150-pound class Princeton took the lead at the start and was never caught although the Engineers battled hard. Princeton's time in this event was 1m. 21s., and Tech's 1m. 27s.

COLUMBIA CREW TOO STRONG FOR MIDDIES

NEW YORK (P)—A big but alert Columbia University crew, pulsating with rugged power, rowed its shell to a three length victory over the United States Naval Academy's best on the snag-strewn waters of the Harlem River Saturday afternoon.

Jumping into a lead of half a length in the first 40 strokes, the Columbia huskies increased their margin inch by inch with every beat of their oars. The Middy oarsmen made their bid against Columbia in the historic shell in which the Navy crew of 1920 swept to an Olympic crown.

The one-sided defeat of the renovated Annapolis varsity coming on the heels of the three lengths beating by Massachusetts Institute of Technology last Saturday on the Severn set a low-water mark in the rowing fortunes of the once invincible Navy.

The time for the mile and a half course was 6m. 45s., with the Navy 10 seconds slower. The wind and tide were favoring the Middy crew, and persons stood in great numbers on the Harlem Speedway to watch the race.

In a preliminary event, Columbia served notice of a strong freshman crew in the making when its first year stroked by W. M. McDuffie of Brooklyn outstripped the Capable Co-

CONWAY, Mo. (P)—Gusto Umeck of Trieste, Italy, raced to victory Sunday in the twenty-ninth lap of the C. C. field cross-country race, leading the field into Conway, Mo., in 6h. 55m. He is fourth in elapsed time, Samuel Richmond, New York, sixth in elapsed time starting, was second in 7h. 3m. Edward W. Smith, Seattle, Wash., finished third in 7h. 51m. Gavuzzi of Southampton, Eng., and John Salo, Pasadena, Cal., tied with Phil Granville, Hamilton, Ont., Indian, for fourth place in 8h. 2m.

CHARMING ENSEMBLE (as sketch) in lace alpaca, beautifully embroidered in artistic colours, specially designed for Marshall & Snelgrove.

Cardigan Price 94/6
Jumper " 94/6
Sleeveless Jumper " 84/-
Skirt " 73/6

Same Model without Embroidery—
Cardigan Price 55/6
Jumper " 63/-
Sleeveless Jumper " 45/6

ON a visit to London, the galleries of Waring & Gillow in Oxford Street have a special interest for the American Tourist.

First in importance is the exclusive collection of genuine English Antique Furniture, Tapestries, Needlework and China and Glass, displayed in appropriate period settings.

Fine examples of French, Dutch and Flemish periods are also included.

Waring & Gillow

LIMITED
OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W. 1.
AND AT LIVERPOOL, MANCHESTER & LANCASTER

Harvey Nichols of Knightsbridge

Fashionable Cardigan SUITS

KNIT WEAR SALON FIRST FLOOR

VERY SMART SUIT in stockinette for early Spring wear. Cardigan is specially well cut, with facings and pockets trimmed with cornelli embroidery and fine stitching. Skirt has inverted pleats in 7 Gns. front. Price.....

Harvey Nichols & Co. Ltd.
Knightsbridge, London, S. W. 1
England

USEFUL KNITTED SUIT (as sketch) for town or country wear, in wool, jumper in contrasting colour introducing colour of suit in three-tone and tinsel effect. PRICE 7 GNS.

Marshall & Snelgrove

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE

VERE-STREET AND OXFORD-STREET
LONDON, W. 1, ENG.

Spring Fashions in Sports Wear

The lines of these models have been carefully studied and conform to the prevailing mode.

Two of the three titles in the New England amateur fencing championships went to E. L. Lane of the Boston Athletic Association Saturday, while the other title was won by Gerald I. Cetrulo B. S. of Bloomfield, N. J., a graduate student at Dartmouth College of Hanover, N. H.

E. L. Lane won in the foils and epee competitions, while his brother, E. H. Lane placed second in both the foils and epee bouts. Cetrulo won with the sabre while Howard D. Crosse of Newark, N. J., a Dartmouth undergraduate, placed second. The summary:

Foils—Won by E. L. Lane, Boston Athletic Association; second, E. H. Lane, Boston Athletic Association; third, Cetrulo, Dartmouth.

Epee—Won by E. L. Lane, Boston Athletic Association; second, E. H. Lane, Boston Athletic Association; third, Cetrulo, Dartmouth.

Sabre—Won by Howard D. Crosse, Dartmouth; second, H. D. Crosse, Dartmouth; third, C. B. Harris, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

RESULTS SATURDAY
Toronto 7, Jersey City 5.
Rochester 12, Newark 4.
Buffalo 5, Buffalo 1.
Reading 3, Montreal 0.
Buffalo 3, Reading 3 (6 innings).

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION
Birmingham 9, 3, 750
Memphis 3, Chattanooga 10, 714
New Orleans 9, 4, 692
Atlanta 4, 3, 553
Chattanooga 6, 8, 429
Little Rock 4, 9, 308
Nashville 2, 4, 232

WANDERERS WIN
FOOTBALL CUPDefeat Portsmouth in the
Closing Minutes by Two
Goals to Nil

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—Bolton Wanderers earned the unique distinction of winning the Football Association challenge cup three times in seven years, when, on Saturday, at Wembley Stadium, before the Prince of Wales and a crowd of more than 92,000 "fans," they defeated Portsmouth Town in the final of this season's competition, 2 goals to nil.

In justice to the indomitable Portsmouth players it must be said that the Wanderers' scores, which took "The Coop" back to Lancashire for the seventeenth time since the famous trophy was first played for, were obtained after the northwesterns were obliged to rearrange their lineup. They had been laboring for about eight minutes under this handicap when the necessity of extra time was foisted by William Butler, Wanderers' outside right, firing in a spinning cross-shot.

Portsmouth's goalkeeper had effected many brilliant saves in the course of the game but this time he dived for the leather too late by a fraction of a second. On the other hand, the Wanderers were near enough to make a desperate attempt to deflect the course of the ball after the custodian's error.

Although the score sheet had been blank so long, Portsmouth had been actually fighting an uphill battle most of the time, and on Saturday it was a matter of time before the Wanderers' attack would be successful. It was a matter of time before the Wanderers' attack would be successful. It was a matter of time before the Wanderers' attack would be successful.

The result reflects the run of play. In the first half Portsmouth had the better of the exchanges and by the end of the half they were leading 1-0. Bolton defense at full stretch. But the reaction came following the change of ends and the northwesterns were their opponents down until victory seemed deservedly theirs. Then in 12 crowded minutes, excitement they did the all-important thing—scored. Repetition of the feat scarcely seemed necessary, for the Portsmouth men had been steadily working to a standstill in a gallant attempt to bring the cup on one of its infrequent visits to southern England.

CONGRATULATIONS
SENT BY R. T. JONES JR.

ATLANTA (AP)—Robert T. Jones Jr., twice winner of the British open crown and several times United States open and amateur champion, Saturday extended the British Ryder Cup team his congratulations on their victory over the American team Saturday.

"Everyone over here congratulates the British team on their brilliant and well deserved victory," the former British title holder said. "They won a splendid victory from the best team we could send. It would have been hard to anticipate such a result, but I knew it would be close and cleanly contested play."

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE	Won	Lost	P.C.
Mission	10	10	500
Los Angeles	18	15	559
Oakland	18	15	559
Hollywood	17	17	500
San Francisco	17	17	500
Sacramento	17	17	500
Portland	17	17	500
Seattle	17	17	500

RESULTS SATURDAY

Hollywood 6, San Francisco 1.
Mission 6, Los Angeles 2.
Oakland 6, Sacramento 1.
Portland 4, Seattle 3.

RESULTS SUNDAY

Hollywood 2, San Francisco 1.
Hollywood 4, San Francisco 2.
Los Angeles 5, Mission 2.
Mission 10, Los Angeles 3.
Oakland 5, Sacramento 2.
Sacramento 7, Oakland 5.
Seattle 4, Portland 1.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

Won	Lost	P.C.
Kansas City	2	4
Indianapolis	2	4
Minneapolis	2	4
St. Paul	2	4
Toledo	2	4
Columbus	2	4
Louisville	2	4
Milwaukee	2	4

RESULTS SATURDAY

Columbus 10, Milwaukee 5.
Indianapolis 10, St. Paul 5.
Louisville 10, Minneapolis 5.

RESULTS SUNDAY

Columbus 15, Milwaukee 10.
Indianapolis 15, St. Paul 5.
Louisville 15, Minneapolis 5.

COLLEGE LACROSSE RESULTS

Harvard 5, Springfield 4.
Union 10, Williams 1.
Boston L. C. 10, M. I. T. 1.
Pennsylvania 7, Dartmouth 3.
Crescent A. C. 1, Yale 0.
St. Stephens 3, Brown 1.
Cornell 4, Syracuse 2.
Harvard 5, Springfield 4.
Rutgers 5, Lehigh 2.
St. John's 5, Maryland 1.
Annapolis 15, Georgia Tech 0.
West Point 4, Colgate 2.
Stevens A. C. C. N. Y. 1.
W. Maryland 4, Lafayette 1.
Princeton 5, Swarthmore 3.
Baltimore 7, Washington 6.

BUTON WINS ENGLISH TITLE

GOSFORTH, Eng. (AP)—William Sutton, of Liverpool, won the English amateur golf championship Saturday by defeating E. B. Tipping of the Royal Ashdown Forest Club, 5 and 2, in the 36-hole final.

FRANCE DEFEATS GERMANY

PARIS (AP)—France defeated Germany, 24 to 9, Sunday, in the first international Rugby match ever played between the two countries.

Simpson, Lermond and Nurmi
Shine in Pennsylvania MeetOhio State Sprinter Equals Recognized World's Record
for 100-Yard Dash—Lermond Runs
Fast Mile

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
PHILADELPHIA—George S. Simpson, '30, Ohio State University; Leo Lermond, Boston Athletic Association, and Paavo Nurmi, the great Finnish runner, stood out Saturday in the second day of the Pennsylvania Relay Carnival held on Franklin Field, under the auspices of the University of Pennsylvania and when they are credited with standing out on account of the high-grade performances they gave. It is saying much for the competition in nearly every event on the program was of a very high order. Several new carnival records were made in the various events.

To Simpson not only goes the credit of winning the 100-yard dash; but in doing so he tied the recognized world's record of 8.6 for the event. This also equals the best time ever made for the event on Franklin Field. It should also be noted that he won a semifinal heat in 9.8s. But this is not all he did as he ran anchor on the Ohio State half-mile relay team which won the championship by a comfortable margin in 1m. 27s., a new carnival record for that event.

Lermond showed that he is one of the best half-mile runners ever developed in the United States when he won that event in 4m. 14.3-5s. This is only 4.5s. back of the world's record for the event made by Nurmi. Considering the fact that Lermond had trained only two weeks, his performance was all the more remarkable. Orval Martin, '30 of Purdue University gave him the most serious competition in the event and he was not until just before the turn into the back stretch, when Lermond put on a sprint and crossed the finish line about 15 yards ahead of him.

Nurmi gave a fine exhibition in a special three-mile race in which he tried to better the American record of 14m. 23-5s., made by Hannes Kolehmainen 1913. He failed in his endeavor, finishing in 14m. 29-1-5s., almost lapping T. C. Otley of Meadowbrook Club.

F. H. Sturdy '29, Yale, won the pole vault with a leap of 13ft. 3-1/2in., which bettered the carnival record for that event made by Sabin W. Carr of Yale. He tried to clear 14ft. 1-1/2in. but missed by a narrow margin.

Dartmouth College won the one-mile intercollegiate relay championship, while University of Chicago won the two-mile and Pennsylvania State College took the four-mile. The summary:

INDIVIDUAL EVENTS

100-Yard Dash—Won by G. S. Simpson, '30, Ohio State; Karl Wildermuth, '29, Georgia Tech; R. F. Bowen, '31, Pittsburgh, third, 9.8s.

One-Mile Invitation Run—Won by Leo Lermond, Boston Athletic Association, '29; Purdie, second; W. J. McKinnis '32, Pennsylvania, third, 4m. 14.3-5s.

Three-Mile Race—Won by Paavo Nurmi, Finland; T. C. Otley, Meadowbrook Club, second; L. E. Baker, '29, Ohio State, third, 14m. 29-1-5s.

Running High Jump—Won by B. Van D. Hedger, '30, Princeton, 4ft. 10-1/2in.; Sexton '30, Georgetown, and John Snyder, '30, Cornell, tied for second, 4ft. 10-1/2in.

Running Low Jump—Won by C. E. Green '31, West Point, 23ft. 5-1/2in.; F. G. Cline, '31, Yale, second, 22ft. 1-1/2in.; E. E. Hutterback '31, Pittsburgh, third, 22ft. 1-1/2in.

16-Pound Shot—Won by David Adelman '29, Georgetown, 47ft. 2-1/2in.; George Martin, '31, Wisconsin, second, 46ft. 6-1/2in.; Charles Smith '30, New York, third, 45ft. 6-1/2in.

16-Pound Hammer Throw—Won by E. F. Black '29, Maine, 168ft. 3-1/2in.; Donald Gwynn, '29, Pittsburgh, second, 157ft. 1-1/2in.; W. L. Worden '29, Cornell, third, 147ft. 1-1/2in.

Discus Throw—Won by J. P. Anderson '29, Cornell, 150ft. 7-1/2in.; P. A. Rasmus '29, Ohio State, second, 147ft. 1-1/2in.; B. L. Worden '29, Cornell, third, 135ft. 1-1/2in.

480-Yard Shuttle Hurdle Race—Won by United States Military Academy (J. S. Luckett '29, C. A. Lichie '31, Leo Piper '30, W. M. Vestal '29); Wisconsin, second; Virginia, third, 7m. 3-5s.

One-Mile Freshman Championship—Won by Georgetown (W. Burke, W. Briggs, C. A. Chinn, N. Kelly, Pennsylvania, second; William and Mary, third, 3m. 22s.

One-Mile College Championship (Class B)—Won by Colgate (E. D. Roll '29, G. H. Stollwerck '30, C. E. Critchell '31, S. S. Diuguid '29); Michigan State, second; Massachusetts Institute of Technology, third, 3m. 25s.

One-Mile College—Won by Boston University (H. M. Bernhardt '31, N. V. Bicknell '30, K. J. Chadwell '30, N. S. George '30); Swarthmore, second; St. John's, third, 3m. 28-4-5s.

One-Mile College—Won by Colgate (E. D. Roll '29, G. H. Stollwerck '30, C. E. Critchell '31, S. S. Diuguid '29); Michigan State, second; Massachusetts Institute of Technology, third, 3m. 25s.

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F. C. Wyckoff Equals
the 100-Yard Record

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Fresno, Calif.
FRANK C. WYCKOFF of Glendale Junior College, United States 100-yard dash champion, equaled the world record of 9.3-5s. in his qualifying heat of this event in the west coast relays Saturday. The sturdy youngster won easily from a fast field.

Charles E. Borah '29, University of Southern California, track captain and national 220-yard dash titleholder, also equaled the world's 100-yard record in winning his qualifying heat in the class A section.

Colleges Chided
for Wrong TestsAdvised to Learn, Like Industry,
to Replace Men Unsuitable
to Particular Job

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HOBOKEN, N. J.—Criticism of the use of "psychological tests" in connection with the admission of students to colleges and universities was voiced by Johnson O'Connor, personnel executive of the General Electric Company, at a meeting of the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education just held at Stevens Institute of Technology.

Mr. O'Connor, in charge of personnel work for his company at its West Lynn (Mass.) plant, is credited with reducing the "labor turnover" from 65 per cent to 4 per cent.

"No school has a right to use aptitude tests for selfish purposes, to exclude men whom the college does not wish to educate," he said. "Industry has learned to replace men not suited to a particular job; the colleges haven't. It is time for the colleges to accept some responsibility for the men that they hire as well as for those that they graduate."

IOWA NINE DEFEATS
NORTHWESTERN, 7 TO 3

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EVANSTON, Ill.—Four runs in the tenth won a victory for University of Iowa against Northwestern University, 7 to 3, in the 1929 "Big Ten" baseball championship game here Saturday. The Wildcats tied the score in the eighth.

29, who had been pitching good ball for Northwestern weakened and allowed three consecutive hits. George Fanoosh '29 relieved him, but four runs were scored before the side was retired.

For the victors, F. F. Twogood '29 relieved O. L. Carlsen '31 in the box in the sixth inning. Twogood's opening wildness resulted in a run but he steadied down after that and pitched a fine game.

Three hits and two runs were scored by A. L. Sals '30, first baseman, to lead the Iowa attack. J. M. Jacobs '29, got a run and three hits, one a triple, for Northwestern. The score by innings:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Iowa..... 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 7 12 2
Northwestern..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 6 5

TOURNAMENT ENDS IN TRIPLE TIE

NEW YORK (AP)—Edgar T. Appleby defeated Elvin F. Edwards Saturday night in the final game of the national amateur billiard championship at the Amateur Billiard Club and thus created a triple tie for first place. Edwards, Appleby and H. Connor of Philadelphia are the three deadlocked and will engage in playoff games. Appleby averaged 11-25 in defeating Edwards 300 to 124, in 22 innings. He had a high run of 85, unfinished, to Edwards' best cluster of 22. The latter averaged 5-9-23.

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HOLE-IN-ONE FOR GOODRICH
NEW YORK—John Goodrich of Stapleton scored an ace on the 22-yard par 3 eighth hole of the Tyson Manor Golf Club, New York, at L. S. Sargent's hole-in-one in a foursome with John Gabarini, J. J. Sarge and Jack Thompson.

COLLEGE TRACK RESULTS

Rowdion 118-1-3, Tufts 16-2-3.
Conn. State 69, Norwich 66.
Brown 65, Wesleyan 50, R. I. State 20.
Amherst 110, Mass. Aggies 25.
Annapolis 86, William & Mary 40.
Bathany 72-6, Wash. & Jeff. 62-4.

COLLEGE POOL RESULT

Yale 12, Penn. M. C. 7.

W. H. Haynes

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108-110 KENSINGTON HIGH STREET, LONDON, W. 8

175-176 SLOANE STREET, LONDON, S. W. 1, ENG.

COAST-TO-COAST
PASSENGER AIR-
LINE IS PLANNEDUnited Aircraft Corporation
and Stout Company Unite
as Step to That End

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—As a step toward establishment of a transcontinental air passenger service, the United Aircraft & Transport Corporation has just announced acquisition of the Stout Airlines, Inc., operators of the country's oldest regular passenger transport system, linking Chicago, Detroit and Cleveland.

At the same time it was learned that interests controlled by the United Aircraft group are completing arrangements for entering the airplane manufacturing field in Canada.

The deal with the Stout Airlines gives the United group control of established air lines extending from Cleveland to San Francisco, as it already controls the Boeing Air Transport Company, which carries the air mail between Chicago and the Pacific Coast.

Base at Ford Airport
This leaves the New York-Cleveland route as the remaining gap in the establishment of passenger flying service between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts.

The Stout Airlines have their base at the Ford Airport in Detroit, and for the last two years have maintained passenger transportation between Detroit and Cleveland. The Detroit-Chicago operations were started in November, 1928.

The Stout company was developed by William B. Stout, its president, who is also chief engineer of the Ford Motor Company. Mr. Stout is one of the pioneer engineers in the design of all-metal aircraft of the type which led to the development of the present Ford tri-motored transport plane.

Consolidates Small Companies
After successfully launching his manufacturing activities, Mr. Stout's company was taken over by the Ford Motor Company, which has since operated it as an aviation manufacturing subsidiary.

The United Aircraft and Transport Corporation, one of the largest aviation holding companies in the United States, was sponsored by the National City Company of New York, and comprises, in addition to the Stout line, the Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Company, manufacturers of Wasp and Hornet engines; the Boeing Air Transport Company of Seattle, the Hamilton Metal-Plane Company and the Hamilton Aero Manufacturing Company of Milwaukee, and the Chance-Vought Corporation of New York.

The entry of the United group into the Canadian manufacturing field will be made through the Boeing Airplane Company, according to F. B. Rentschler, its president. Arrangements have been made, he said, for the formation of Boeing Aircraft of Canada, Ltd., which will acquire all of the assets and business of the Huffer Beeching Shipyards of Vancouver, B. C. Flying boats and airplanes will be manufactured by the Canadian company.

VANCOUVER GRAIN SHIPMENTS
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
VANCOUVER, B. C.—Although there are still over three months of the current crop year to run grain shipments via the port of Vancouver have created a new record. At the end of August, 1928, a record of 80,000 bushels was established. Already this has been exceeded and it is probable that the total for the year will climb well toward the 100,000,000-bushel mark.

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Broadway Comes to Maine in Summer
at Lakewood's Colony of Stage FolkProsperous Theater Supplants Struggling Amusement Park
—Different Play Given Each Week—Distinguished
Talent Acts and "Vacations" Alternately

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AUGUSTA, Me.—"Broadway in Maine," as Lakewood's summer theater colony is widely known, will have a number of distinguished actors and actresses during the coming season, it is announced.

Herbert L. Swett, manager of Lakewood, has seen it grow from a struggling trolley-line amusement park to a prosperous theater colony with a playhouse that produces each week during the summer a different play under highly competent casts.

Lakewood is five miles out of Skowhegan and about 45 miles from Augusta, but from much longer distances people come to see the productions, many attending every play during the season.

A few actors started coming to Lakewood to spend the summer several years ago, and as their friends came to visit them, the friends fell under the charm of the lake, the woods, the quiet restfulness, the clean happy country and became regular visitors. Thus the colony grew, and out of it grew the theater project.

The plays are for the most part modern productions which have had successful runs in New York and elsewhere. Occasionally a new play is tried out and polished off for metropolitan presentation, and this year plans have been made for "Hamlet" with a cast of experienced Shakespearean players.

The theater is an up-to-date playhouse with modern equipment and scenery for presenting any play desired; or if anything is needed, its own carpenters, electricians and scene painters can provide it.

The actors are cast one week in leading parts and the next they may appear as casual taxi drivers or policemen, while the previous week's small part men and women play

leads. A week or two of appearances and then a period of vacation is the rule through the summer for each player.

NEW YORK—An echo of President Hoover's recent arraignment of the increasing disregard for law in the United States has just been heard here in a letter urging that a radio-casting campaign be instituted to teach the public the unfortunate results of lawbreaking. The letter, which was sent by Clarence A. Earl, president of the Charles Freshman company of New York, to leaders in the radio world, urged that a committee be appointed to confer on the question.

Mr. Earl's recommendation was that one minute of the time on the air of all radio programs be used to call the attention of radio listeners to the results of lawbreaking.

Among those to whom the letter was sent, the announcement said, were David Sarnoff, vice-president of the Radio Corporation of America; G. F. McClellan, vice-president of the National Broadcasting Company; William Paley, president of the Columbia Broadcasting System; William J. Knapp, president of the National Carbon Company, and Herbert H. Frost, president of the Radio Manufacturers' Association.

BRAND'S
A

Art News and Comment

The New York Galleries

By RALPH FLINT

THE Allied Artists of America, at the Fine Arts Building for their sixteenth annual session, make a more robust showing than usual, with a considerable number of impressive canvases lining the walls of the Vanderbilt Gallery and the Center Gallery filled with its customary hodge-podge of pockmarked sketches. A mass of little studies looks lost in a place of such proportions, and this time the wayside jottings of Tom, Dick, and Harry lack that spontaneous appeal that one expects from work done spuriously on the wing.

However, Luigi Lucioni's large prize-winning "Still Life" done in his meticulous yet attractive style, Eric Hudson's "Trailers" with its string of bright dories valiantly breasting indigo high-seas, John E. Costigan's "Woodland Interior" all quiver with the little cross accents of tender foliage. An shafting sunlight, Maurice Fromkes's colorful "Esperanza," George Byron Browne's modernistically managed "Girl with Orange," Wayman Adams's sketchy "Portrait of a Girl," "Chauncey F. Ryder," attractive "Cider Mill at Alford," Carl Wuermer's "Late Summer," with its fine tree forms, and Carlo Ciampaglia's neo-primitive "Landscape," well drawn and individually handled, give the exhibition a decided tone.

Browne and Wuermer
Second works that bear out the impression of exhibits in the large gallery, are a still life by Mr. Browne, somewhat in the manner of Mr. Lucioni, and "Trees in Bloom," by Mr. Wuermer. Other well-known painters present are John Young, Hunter, Emma Fordyce MacRae, George Pearce Enis, Truman Fasset, Will Foster, Louis Kronberg, Glenn Newell, Robert Brackman, Abbott Graves, H. A. Vincent, Sigurd Skou, Sidney Dickenson, and George Elmer Browne.

An attractive array of French Impressionist paintings is at present on view at the Durand Ruel Galleries. Monet, Guillaumin, Pissarro, Renoir, and Sisley are here with their out-door pieces of various dates; and for the other side of the scene, the pictorial record of salon and foyer de danse and boudoir such artists as Morisot, Manet, Degas, and Mary Cassatt are at hand to complete the picture. An unusually beautiful "Young Mother and Child" by Mary Cassatt, serene, simple, well sustained, is this Franco-American painter at her best, and there is a spaciousness in his work, a sense of the interior of a milliner's shop with the overture decoratively posed among her bonnets.

Manet's still life, comprising the usual ingredients of fruit and napery and table utensils, is in the commanding vein, rich in dignity, deep-toned and resonant, though wholly wanting in the interplay of color and stroke that came to such full development in the later men of this school. One of the most fetching Monets I have seen in some time is a rose-garden glimpse of a richly flowered arbor at the edge of his famous lily pool, done with the freest sort of stroking and an endless ringing of changes on his two-color scheme. He has kept to the natural sense of the scene but enriched it with a fanciful translation of fact into an almost arbitrary ordering of coloration, so that it becomes the vision of a lily pool peculiarly Monet's and doubly precious.

The Mich Galleries present an array of contemporary American sculpture that falls under the some-

these mural designs might easily take their rightful place and prove to be all that the artist intended. As they stand, they are provocative to say the least and technically on a par with Mr. Fulop's other work, which has been seen on other occasions in New York.

Chinese Bronzes

The Eumorfopoulos Collection. Catalogue of the Chinese and Korean bronzes, sculpture, jade, jewelry, and miscellaneous objects. By W. Percival Yetts. Volume I. London: Ernest Benn Ltd. 112 12s.

IT WAS only in quite recent times that Chinese and Korean bronzes began to be truly appreciated in the West, for eastern appreciation and western ignorance long combined to prevent any really fine specimens reaching Europe. Chinese collectors had always treasured them and native scholars had written many books dealing—rather fancifully, it is true—with every aspect of the subject, but it was not until shortly before the World War that any first-rate specimen reached London.

For hundreds of years Chinese scholars have sought to classify these ancient bronze vessels and to determine their uses, and even yet, complete knowledge of their significance cannot be said to be attained. It is known, however, that bronze vessels were used for ritualistic purposes all over China for many centuries before the Christian era. China was feudal until the third century B. C. and much state and ceremony were maintained in the many small courts of the feudal lords. Bronze vessels were a necessity for the proper observance of the elaborate ceremonial codes of these miniature courts.

Special bronzes were cast and dedicated to the ancestral shrine at times of stress or jubilation, or to commemorate any event of family importance, or to record some change in the family fortunes. Enormous quantities of these ceremonial vessels must have been in existence at one time, but wholesale destruction on a large scale was ordered when the Chinese dynasties were overthrown. They were requisitioned and melted down and the metal re-cast as coin several times between the second century B. C. and the first century A. D. and many people took to burying their treasures when political upheavals threatened. From time to time, however, notably in the Sung dynasty, an imperial collection of bronzes was made and officials were ordered to seek and preserve all ancient objects, their special attention being called to bronzes.

A study of inscriptions is necessary to any real understanding of bronzes. An erudite essay on this subject has been contributed by Mr. Yetts. Unfortunately, the majority of inscriptions on the most ancient examples are obscure. They record some fact or dedication in the brief-



Courtesy of Grace Horne's Galleries
In the Boston Exhibition of Irish Art, Opening May 1.

Art in Boston

Grace Horne's Galleries

On May 1 the exhibition of contemporary Irish art recently shown in New York will be seen at Grace Horne's galleries, Stuart Street, near Dartmouth, Boston. Fifty-four works will be shown by the following artists:

George W. Russell (Æ), George Atkinson, Harry Clark, Margaret Clarke, J. H. Craig, Grace Henry, Paul Henry, John Keating, Harry Kernoff, Charles Lamb, Maurice MacGonigal, Michael MacLiammóir, Paul McWhirte, Dermot O'Brien, Murray Robertson, Estella Stojanov, Edith Somerville, Stella Steyn, Sean O'Sullivan, Patric J. Touhy. On view this week at these galleries are pastels by Charles Collins, tender figure studies on sepi, with the color used as mere breath of tone or line, and everything serving the general effect of delicacy and grace.

Six Great Etchers

At the Scherree Galleries, 665 Boylston Street, has been opened, showing of etchings by six modern masters. Among the Whistlers is "Ragtime No. 2," and "Street in Savoy," one of the French set, a night effect done in this artist's less familiar manner, using strong light and shade instead of the "nocturnal" quality of the Whistlers. "Kensington Gardens," and the first state of "Egham Lock," containing an expressive ripple that was later removed. Several of Zorn's figure studies are included, printed on toned paper that adds to the atmospheric effect. By Bone there is a remarkable detailed panorama of the port of Stockholm, in contrast to the simplicity of his "South Gate, King's Lynn." "On the Tay," by Cameron, is a brilliant rendering of a large sweep of river, and two phases of McBey's sensitive art appear in "Macduff," a pattern of shipping beside a quay, and "The Gondolier," dramatic in its use of tone and sweeping line.

F. R.

Los Angeles Concerts

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

LOS ANGELES—The Los Angeles Philharmonic Orchestra has been fortunate in the matter of guest conductors this season. Each of them has provided interesting and enjoyable programs of a high order and the variety of interpretations has added to the zest of our musical appetite. The latest visitor was Karl Krueger, who came modestly heralded but departed with considerable acclaim to his credit. His first appearance was on April 7, when the "Pop" was elevated into the upper classes, with such music as the Prelude and Good Friday Spell from "Parsifal," the "Siegfried" Forest Murmur, and the Entrance of the Gods to Valhalla from "Das Rheingold." Besides the Liszt A-major Piano Concerto, admirably played by Marguerite Le Grand, the "Eurydice" Overture was featured.

The thirteenth symphony pair of concerts Mr. Krueger chose the "Oberon" Overture, Debussy's "Nuages" and "Pétes," "Don Juan" by Strauss, and the Beethoven Fifth Symphony. Krueger's work is characterized by seriousness and intelligence; his interpretations are not notable for emotional intensity but there is always evidence of refinement of taste and depth of feeling. He can be spirited on occasion, and at such times there is a tendency to unevenness; however, his poetic sensitiveness (especially in the Debussy pair) counterbalanced the other weakness. One is impressed with Krueger's honesty and straightforwardness in presenting little masters at face value, well knowing their intrinsic greatness.

After official announcement of Georg Schnévoigt's re-engagement as conductor for the Philharmonic Orchestra for another season, the management has now made public Mr. Schnévoigt's decision to leave Los Angeles. Dr. Artur Rodzinsky has been engaged as the conductor for next season.

"Every desert and valley singing" is the slogan of the Perris Valley Community Chorus, which, under the sponsorship of Mrs. Artur Mason Carter of Hollywood Bowl fame, has

just completed its first spring festival.

Two performances of "A Desert Fantasy—Mockingbird," and a symphony concert (all performed in the heart of the desert, out of sight of human habitation, with no seating arrangements for the thousands in attendance, who sat on cushions or rugs on rocks or the warm sage-smelling earth and derived a new artistic experience), made up the festival.

The awakening of a little former community without a vestige of civic consciousness—the village had not even a "movie"—to a community expression through the medium of a fine pageant written by a local woman, performed mostly by local talent, and the engagement of an orchestra like the Los Angeles Philharmonic under Georg Schnévoigt, was an achievement to arrest attention. Not only that but the chorus sang the anthem from Bloch's "America" so splendidly that it must have fulfilled what the composer meant when he wrote the music.

This awakening was caused by Mrs. Carter about a year and a half ago, when she went to the valley for a period of recreation. She discovered that out of 123 high school pupils 72 were studying music. This inspired her to organize a community sing; Mr. Ira Woods, a former member of the Theodore Thomas Orchestra and a resident of Perris, undertook the leadership; the first grand piano to be seen in the valley was brought out from Riverside, 17 miles away, and from then on interest and co-operation grew apace.

Sporting Paintings and Prints

The Casson Galleries offer an unusual opportunity until May 11 to see a collection of original oil, English sporting paintings and prints, pictures of the sort that have decorated the walls of British drawing rooms and libraries for a century past. Many of these paintings have been shown here or not at all to the public. They depict a modern maker of adroit scenes that carry in full the flavor of old England. Some of these paintings deserve to be better known, for in addition to bringing out the good points of the horses with all the sedulous care of a modern maker of sporting illustrations, they by no means neglect the lasting pictorial values of the landscape accessories. "Exeter Coach in a Storm," "Oxford and Bristol Coach," "Royal Mail in Deep Snow," by J. C. Mages and others, and J. F. Herring's portraits of racers are among these paintings. The prints are in fine condition, and include such famous subjects as "Road Versus Rail" and "In Time for the Coach."

Los Angeles Exhibits

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

LOS ANGELES—Paintings by William Wendt, A. N. A., are being shown in the Stendahl Galleries. The exhibition is Mr. Wendt's first in two years, and, after repeated viewings, one is prone to express the hope that he will not wait so long again

before showing the evidence of his growth as a weaver of dreams.

The majority of the 40 canvases are scenes made at Wendt's Laguna Beach studio, and evidence his steady development as a painter. Such canvases as "Stacked Hay, San Luis Obispo," "The River from the Highway," and "Early Morning Shadows," are joyous appreciations of light, color and mass, and merit the attention they receive. "Verdant Hills" has beauty that was first in the eye of the artist, but is so convincingly objectified that it now belongs to all of us.

Archipenko is known for his flame-like figures in which the natural planes are interrupted by concavities, and by other planes in which the single flow of line eliminates the accepted contours. His works have been widely reproduced and with reason, for he makes no obsequious to the much-talked-of "time spirit," finding his animated rhythms in all life.

Francis Chapin

Chicago

THERE are three men in Chicago who are grouped together in the thought of the public because of the unusual talent and ability they manifest and their youth, for all three are under 30. They are Paul Trebblecock, J. Theodore Johnson, and Francis Chapin. Each possesses individuality and the trio's progress is being watched with interest.

Of the three, Francis Chapin expresses the greatest imagination, most abandon to his responses, the greatest freedom, with the assurance and enthusiasm of youth. Upon leaving college he entered the Art Institute, Chicago, in 1922. The encouragement and honors that are awarded to a brilliant student fell to his lot. On receiving a traveling scholarship he delayed going to Europe for a year or more to work in Chicago for greater experience. When questioned about his travels and study he did not express the glowing delight that the average young artist voices. In fact he seemed a bit surprised that anyone should expect him to feel that the advantages of Europe are greater than those in the United States.

"Why," he said, "I just journeyed about over there, painting first in one place and then in another. American schools are good, and as for places to paint, the American landscape is beautiful. The trees are among the finest in the world, and for houses and streets, they are enormously picturesque and interesting, if one possesses the faculty of seeing that way. I enjoyed Europe and was much benefited by the experience."

"I think to decry commercial problems is to cramp good art. I realize that many painters do not permit their work to be reproduced for mercantile purposes. But why not, for art is needed there? When you stop to consider, weren't the masterpieces of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries produced that way? Surely their decorations were definite orders, they were restricted as to space, subjects and materials, and they were engaged for a stipulated sum."

"As to painting abroad, I am having just as good a time here, I stick to a rather systematic program; painting figures in the mornings and landscapes out of doors in the afternoon. There are quantities of material in Chicago, especially in the suburbs."

At this point the conversation veered to his colleagues and Francis Chapin continued: "Now, the older artists, those well established—I admire them greatly; but I don't think they should be so concerned. Do you? You know they shouldn't have one eye on the modern trend at all. They should keep both their eyes on their own ideals and their own expressions. To show such concern is to imply that they have been true to their own talents. You see the hopeful aspect of this new movement is that men are trying to paint stronger—to do away with triviality."

"Now is sounds a bit obscure, but it seems to me that anyone equipped with the fundamentals of art and with technique has in this day a tremendous advantage because, with all the discoveries by Monet and Cézanne, the painter can add his individual impressions and so unhampered by iron-clad theories he may freely express the art that is in him."

London Spring Exhibitions

By FRANK RUTTER

London

THE Leicester Galleries provide one of the most interesting exhibitions of the month, for Ethelbert White's recent paintings and water colors fill the main gallery there. Mr. White is one of the few important landscape painters working in England today who has had sufficient individuality and self-confidence to avoid wasting time in "blind alley" experimenting. It seems as though he knew from the outset of his career what he wanted to do and what line to follow in order to achieve his very personal style.

This latest selection of his work is exhibited under the general title, "The Seasons," which happily chosen name puts one at once into the right mood for the serene enjoyment the paintings offer. In a forward to the catalogue Mr. Osbert Sitwell describes these landscapes as "genuine portions of an inheritance," of which we cannot be deprived by the lamentable activities of the speculative builder, though the countryside itself is in perpetual danger from his enterprise. The beauty to be discovered in them, he adds, "has the very rhythm of that nature-poetry in which the English race once so excelled."

A Poetic Painter

An indeed it is evident that Mr. White is as peculiarly sensitive to the fresh and wholesome beauty of the English scene as the pastoral poets were, for his paintings form a vivid and moving chronicle of many aspects of its well-beloved beauty. In each scene of a landscape, some pleasant shape or color harmony, or, perhaps, the stimulating pattern made by a many-hued patchwork of fields becomes the focus of emotion and its presentation in an enhanced form the motif of a painting.

No attempt at literal transcription, at detailed naturalism is made, yet these landscapes are realistic enough to please most people. Indeed, it is exactly the nice balance they maintain between realism and free and inventive design that is their most interesting characteristic.

In the manipulation of tree shapes Mr. White is particularly successful, especially since he acquired the greater freedom of brushwork and a deeper understanding of the use and possibilities of oil paint which his latest paintings—such as "Autumn Glade" and "Woodland Edge"—show. "The Boat," which with its companion piece depicts a delightful river scene, is a masterpiece of color and displays the same increase of technical fluency. It gives the impression of being done quite effortlessly.

The high level of achievement is so evenly sustained throughout this exhibition that it is almost a pity to see the useful function to fulfill in the discussion of individual items. Both oils and water colors will give genuine enjoyment to every amateur of the arts.

New English Art Club

The New English Art Club opened its seventy-ninth exhibition the same week. The paintings are on the whole more interesting than those hung in the last exhibition. Some of the most outstanding have already been seen in various "one-man-shows," but there is also plenty of commendable new work on the walls.

One noticeable departure is the waggish nature of the subject-matter chosen by some of the younger artists. This is a pleasant innovation. No painting or drawing is any the worse for being entertaining as well as pleasing to the eye. J. R. Kirby's "The Traveller's Rest," which depicts a char-a-bancs load of "trippers" halting for refreshment on the road between London and Utopia (as the signboard in the picture informs us), is a vivacious and good-humored study of familiar types and contemporary manners. In composition as well as in genre it recalls Hogarth.

G. Charlton's "Country Concert" has a slightly ironical humor underlying the prettiness of its garden scenery, and the admirably painted portrait of "Tony Galloway" by J. Chutey, an ingeniously planned study in clean blues and chocolate browns, will certainly be dubbed

"amusing" by the "highbrows." Some of the drawings, too—notably Stella Steyn's scenes of Irish life—poke fun adroitly without poaching on the caricaturist's preserves.

Another welcome sign of vitality is the imaginative originality some exhibitors show in choice of theme and treatment. E. E. Dinkel's fine pencil drawings and E. H. Dinkel's highly polished little paintings, "The Walls of Jericho" and "The Circus," with their engaging air of medieval naïveté, illustrate this tendency.

Among older members' work, Lucien Pissarro's "Youlgrave Landscapes" left an unforgettable impression, and J. Southall's golden Italian scenes, done in the Pre-Raphaelite manner, were charming in a sunny old-fashioned way. Muirhead Bone sent some of his amazing drawings of whole towns—with every roof in place, one is convinced—and Mrs. Fisher Front a flower piece which seemed to vibrate light.

Hermann Haase

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

Hamburg

INTERESTING to all lovers of low German art was the opening of an exhibition of paintings by the well-known Hamburg artist Hermann Haase at the Kunst und Gewerbe Museum here recently.

Sent as a lad to the Vierlande to make sketches of some ancient relics, Haase came so to like the usual charm of this quiet, quaint lower Elbe community that he has spent the greater part of his time and talent for half a century studying the low German peasant culture and expressing it through the medium of his paintings, chiefly in water color.

The straw-roofed houses, quaint gables, crude house utensils, the dikes and the peasants themselves in their usual costumes prove of his work. An elderly woman sits by her sunny window weaving a basket, ruddy hams swing from the smoke-stained rafters; the massive wardrobe and chests, the wall-bed with its slightly opened doors, the rude stove in the foreground and the glimpse of a bright well-cared-for garden, all help to make up an atmosphere of artistic quaintness.

Many sections of fast disappearing old Hamburg have also been depicted for posterity by means of Haase's brush. Groups of picturesque, tumble-down old buildings in the inner-city, the last remaining old "Hof" of Horn and Hamm, attractive Renaissance ceilings of patrician houses, wrought iron doors and gates all have attracted this active artist.

The Hamburg University has just acquired a collection of Haase's latest works for Rm 15,000—about 220 colored plates illustrating lower Elbe folk, their costumes, customs and homes which will be used as an educational memorial of the vanishing peasant culture.

The collection includes illustrations of Vierlander children's toys, chiefly made by the skillful country youngsters themselves. There are ships and rattles carved from walnut shells, intricate rushwork baskets, chains of dried berries, miniature windmills, reed flutes, and horns of bark as well as crude but delightful dolls arrayed in full festival regalia.

These plates also contain illustrations of plants and flowers of the region and are accompanied by interesting explanations of their names, uses and legends popular among the peasants.

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BIRD IN HAND

Original Cast, after a year in London

THE MONITOR READER

(Answers to Questions Asked on the Next to the Last Page)

1. Stuttgart, Germany.

2. \$246,600,000.

3. For incinerators and laundry

driers.

4. The similarity of the programs

of the parties.

5. An Englishman who was instrumental in quelling a rebellion in China.

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Three Flowers

By JANE TRUMBULL

EVELYN COLLINS'S eyes were sparkling with happiness as she walked down the tree-lined street that led to her home. "I know I shall win that prize," she said to her companion. "I will get Aunt Martie to tell me exactly what to do. She knows all about growing things. Her ferns always take first prize at the county fair."

"Oh, good! Then you can tell me. Won't it be fun?" Patty Blake looked up full of interest as she spoke. "Let's plant our seeds this very afternoon, just as Miss Terrell told us to and then you find out from your aunt what to do next and—"

"And tell you so that you can win?" Evelyn interrupted, and though there was a smile in her tone Patty was not at all sure whether Evelyn was joking or not. But as the girls grew into weeks she found out.

A Package of Seeds

Miss Terrell, their school teacher, had introduced a contest to illustrate the point of a story that she was reading to them at school. That morning she had brought a package of tiny seeds with her, and had passed them about among the pupils. The seeds were no larger than grains of dust and yet she had told them that if even one was planted and cared for and watered it would make a large flowering plant full of beautiful blossoms in a few weeks' time. Such little things often lead to such fine and great things if properly and carefully done.

"I wish each of you would take just a few of the seeds, and then water and sun them each day, and see what wonderful results there will be. Suppose we make it a contest to see who can do the most with so little. At the end of three months I will give a small prize for the prettiest plant," Miss Terrell always made her suggestions interesting and there were very few who did not plant their seeds that very day.

Each day during the week that followed Evelyn and Patty asked each other for news of their petunia seeds and only 10 days had passed when Evelyn reported that several tiny plants had shown through the earth. Patty went home and hunted eagerly for even a suggestion of green, but each day she looked in vain. At the close of the second week Evelyn's plants had shown a third leaf, but Patty's pot of earth was still bare and dark.

When another three days had passed Patty decided that she must go over to Evelyn's and ask her to help. But Evelyn had gone to her aunt's home for the week-end and had taken her plant with her. She had asked several of the boys and girls about their seeds, and reported progress, others had forgotten all about planting, but not one of them was able to tell her why her own had not sprouted.

As she walked home from Evelyn's she was still thinking of the contest. "I'm sure they will grow. I suppose Mother is right in saying I am always impatient. Maybe they have sprouted just since I left home." She smiled at the thought and it was just then that she looked up toward the house on the corner.

"Oh, good! Someone has moved in," she said, and smiled again. The house had been empty for months and Patty did not like empty houses; they looked so lonely.

Just then the screen door opened and a girl about her own age ran down the porch steps. In one hand she held a trowel and under her arm was a large box.

Answering Smiles

Patty's smile brought an answering one from her, and she looked so pretty when she smiled that Patty made it a point to walk by again a few moments later.

The little girl was down upon her knees digging in the empty flower bed by the edge of the cement walk and she looked up in a most friendly way as Patty approached.

"I'm from the South," she said, though she need not have done so, for the way she said it told the story. "I am wondering if there will be any more cold weather. I brought my pansies from Mother's old garden to plant here and I want them to be frozen. Do you think they will grow?"

"I wish I knew. I haven't done any gardening, but I want to. I'm Patty Blake. We live just around the block, and I hope you are going to be friends."

"Call me Clara and let us begin this very minute," the new girl said, as she held up a somewhat earth-soiled hand in greeting and in less than an hour's time one might have supposed them to be very old friends indeed, for they were talking and laughing over everything and of course Patty had told Clara all about her lazy seeds.

"Suppose you bring the pot down here and show me exactly how you planted them and let me help," said Clara, and Patty was soon back with her pot of damp earth.

"I put them right in the center just as Miss Terrell said and I've watered and hoped almost three weeks," Patty explained, and again she looked closely into the pot.

"How deep did you plant them?" asked Clara.

"About half way. Right in the center," Patty explained, and then looked up with a slight frown as she heard Clara's jolly laugh.

"The Center of the Pot?" "Then there is still plenty of hope. You should have put them very near the top. What your teacher meant was the center of the top of the pot. Poor little seeds, you buried them. You didn't plant them at all."

"Oh my, and I can never tell them in all that earth. What a shame! Why didn't I get Evelyn to show me?" and then her return returned for she recalled why she had not asked for Evelyn's advice.

"Indeed we can find them. You are sure they are somewhere there in the earth. We shall soon think of what to do. There, I have it. Let me help. I'll sprinkle the earth in a corner of my flower bed here and we will water it and watch each day."

And in less than a week several tiny plants had shown through. Clara planted the two largest in Patty's pot, put some of her special

brand of fertilizer into the earth, and soon the little plants were showing bright green all over the edge of the pot and hiding the soil completely.

But the petunia was not the only thing that grew. Each day Clara and Patty were becoming better and closer friends.

Patty took Clara to school and introduced her to the girls. They went to Sunday school and church together and found that they enjoyed the same pleasures and books. Their parents had become friendly and neighborly and Mrs. Lubbock, who was Clara's mother, said that it was all because Patty had been their first caller.

The Vote

Patty's feet were almost dancing as she met Evelyn on her way to school on the day when Miss Terrell had asked them to bring their plants to school to be judged.

"Mine has two blossoms," she announced. "Isn't it lovely?" She held it out proudly toward her.

"Not a bit prettier than mine," said Evelyn, but she had her very carefully wrapped in tissue and Patty could not see. She only knew that Evelyn had taken wonderful care of her plant and that her aunt had advised and helped her in every way. "Probably it is larger and prettier," she thought, but when they were placed about on the window sills in the schoolroom she could see that her own was fully as pretty and that each plant had two blossoms.

After Miss Terrell had looked them all over she took Evelyn's and Patty's plants and placed them on her desk.

"I can't quite decide which one is the prettiest," she told the children. "I believe I shall let you vote on it."

But her plan did not decide it, for each plant received exactly as many votes as the other.

"Then let each one of you tell how her plant grew from its tiny seed. Perhaps that will help to decide."

Evelyn liked this suggestion for she was able to tell every step that had been taken to make her plant grow and bloom, and as she stood before them telling of her aunt's methods and care she felt very proud.

Patty was not so sure that she could tell how hers had grown. "You see, I didn't really do it all alone. It is likely that it never would have come out of the earth if I had not found Clara Lubbock and perhaps I should have found Clara if I had not had not wanted so much to get someone to help me. I saw her in a garden and—"

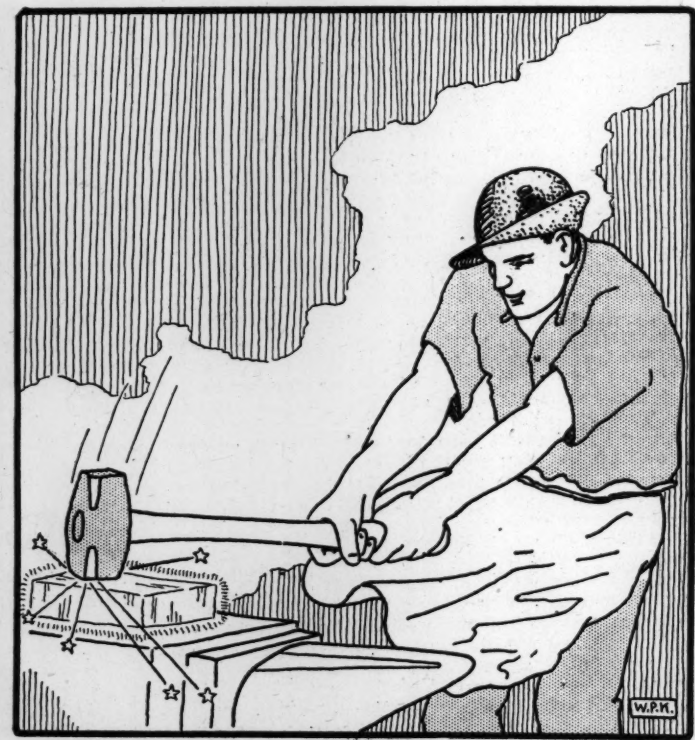
"I won't let her give me all the credit," Clara was standing at the back of the room and had interrupted. Her words fairly tripped over each other in her eagerness to be heard.

"Why, all I did was help a little at first, and if it had not been for Patty's coming to me and helping me to meet and make friends I should have been so lonely in this new home where I knew nobody."

"Then I think Patty's plant really has three flowers and that illustrates my point perfectly," said Miss Terrell. "That tiny seed did so much. It gave Patty a new friend, the most beautiful blossom that grows. It taught her to be patient and try again and again. It gave Clara new friends and kept loneliness away and made several people very happy."

Another vote was taken and this time all decided that Patty's plant was the most beautiful. Even Evelyn voted for Patty's flower.

Maxie's Mixed-Up Maxims



THE LETTERS IN EACH GROUP CAN BE REARRANGED TO FORM A WORD, AND WHEN THE RESULTING WORDS ARE PLACED IN THE RIGHT ORDER, YOU WILL FIND THE MAXIM LITTLE MAXIE MIXER MIXED. THE ILLUSTRATION FURNISHES A CLUE. LAST WEEK'S MAXIM: DO NOT PUT ALL YOUR EGGS IN ONE BASKET.

Happy Hours With Colored Paper

ONE day the postman brought Betty Jane a parcel from Grandmother. There was a book about trees, and a little box with three handkerchiefs—a pink one to go with Betty Jane's pink dress, a green one to go with her green dress, and a tan one to go with a tan dress. And there was a whole packet of lovely colored papers.

These papers Grandmother had saved from the envelopes in which her Christmas cards had come. The pieces were not very large, but they were oh, so pretty!

At first Betty Jane did not know what to do with these papers. But Mother suggested that she get her kindergarten scissors, and the bottle of paste, and some of the nice clean cloths which were in the basket downstairs in the laundry room, and make dresses for the cloths.

Betty Jane marked eyes and nose and mouth on each clothpin "doll" and then she had a lovely time making them dresses. Of course, these dolls could not be dressed and undressed, as paper dolls can be, but Betty Jane enjoyed the fun of making their frocks.

The next day, Betty decided to make doll books out of the pieces of paper left from the doll dresses. She cut the covers from figured paper,

and then cut little pages of white paper and carefully sewed them to the covers with two stitches of white thread. In some of the books she pasted a tiny strip of ribbon just like those in her Temple Shakespeare. The books were so pretty that Betty Jane sent three of them to Grandmother.

Even after the clothespin dolls had been dressed, and the doll books made, there were still some scraps of the paper left, and Betty Jane surprised Mother by making some paper dolls, and she used different scraps of bright-colored designs to make little bouquets for the dolls to hold in their hands.

And then came the very nicest surprise of all, Mother thought. For Betty Jane pasted a picture to hang up in Mother's kitchen. First, Betty Jane took a small sheet of plain white paper. Then she drew a house. Then she pasted on little green blinds made of bits of green paper. She put on a red paper roof, and made a lovely blue sky, with some blurry lavender-and-silver clouds, just like some that Betty Jane can see from the west window of her room in the late afternoon. For a frame to the picture, Betty Jane pasted narrow strips of gold paper around the edge of the white sheet.



Springtime

I found a little lamb asleep
All nestled up beside a sheep.
As I was running out to meet the spring.
I sat right down beside him
And stroked his woolly coat
For he was such a darling little thing.

O, springtime is a dancing time,
And springtime is a prancing time.
A joyous time for little children's feet!
And when I find a wee lamb
So warm, and soft, and cuddly,
I love to sit and pat him, he's so sweet!

Gertrude R. Sullivan.

Danny's First May Basket

DANNY had spent all of his six years in a big city, far from green grass and wild flowers. Even the parks were far away; and when Daddy had his vacation in the summer time he had always gone to a near-by beach, where they had enjoyed the sea and sand. So he knew almost nothing about the country except the stories that Mother used to tell him of "once upon a time" when she was a little girl and lived in the countryside.

Another vote was taken and this time all decided that Patty's plant was the most beautiful. Even Evelyn voted for Patty's flower.

It was the last day of April when he arrived, and sound, after a long journey alone, with the kind conductor on the train looking after him. He was glad to see Grandpa and Grandma. And you can't think how glad they were to see him! But he was so sleepy that he was quite ready to tumble into bed after supper without thinking much about anything else.

It had been a long, cold winter at the farm, and spring was slow in coming, so it is not to be wondered at that when Danny looked out of the window in the morning there were no flowers to be seen, although it was May day. In fact, a few belated snowflakes were drifting down onto the still bare ground.

"Mother told me about May baskets," said Danny. "Do you suppose anybody will hang a May basket for me, Grandma?"

"Well, now," said Grandma, "perhaps they will. If the bell rings, you must run to the door very quickly, so that, if it should happen to be a May basket, you can see who has hung it. They will run and hide, but you must run after, and kiss them if you catch them." Then Grandma went out of the room to phone to Grandpa, who had started off for town very early, with butter and eggs for the market.

Grandpa came home again about noon. Danny saw him drive into the yard, and he ran to the kitchen door, but before he got there a loud ring came from the front-door bell. "Ding-a-ling-ling!"

He flew back quickly, but when he opened the door nobody was in sight. On the doorstep, however, was a little basket full of pansy plants in blossom.

"A May basket!" cried Danny, running back with it to Grandma. "Whose is it?"

"We'll soon see," said Grandma, taking out a little card from among the plants. The card said, "Danny" on one side, and on the other,

"Pick up every day
And give us all away."

"I know just where you can plant them," said Grandma. "You can start a little garden, even if it is cold. Fancies like cold weather?"

"How can I?" asked Danny. But before Grandma had time to answer, "Ding-a-ling-ling!" went the front-door bell again.

Danny flew to the door again, and

again nobody was in sight. But tied to the door handle were some little garden tools, and another card.

"What does it say?" asked Danny excitedly, and Grandma read, as before, "Danny" on one side, and on the other,

"With this spade and hoe and rake
You can your little garden make."

Just then Grandpa came in, and how he chuckled at the garden tools! "Funniest May basket I ever saw," he said, "but you can make a fine garden with them. I'll show you how tomorrow. The frost will soon be out of the ground."

Danny was jumping for joy, when all of a sudden—"Ding-a-ling-ling!" went the front-door bell again.

Danny and Grandpa both raced to open it, and this time Danny caught sight of someone running around the corner of the house. He and Grandpa both gave chase and caught her just at the kitchen door. And who should it be but Grandma! She gave them each a kiss, and then they went back to the front door to look for the May basket. It was a big one this time—a regular garden basket, bright yellow, with a flat bottom and a long handle, and it was piled full of bright-colored packages of seeds: red tomatoes and green lettuce, bright nasturtiums and morning-glories and zinnias and many others. A card on the top said, "Everybody" on one side, and on the other,

"If you plant us, we will grow.
You must water us, you know.
If you tend us through the hours,
We will give you fruit and flowers."

"Aren't May baskets lovely!" said Danny. "I'm going to do that and that and that."

When he went back to Father and Mother in the city in the fall, he carried quite a large basket of flowers and fruit, and he carried some seeds. Grandma told him that even if he did live in a city he could have a little garden all winter on the window sill and have flowers to hang a May basket for somebody else next year.

His Other Name

Dimmy is a half and two years old.

Dimmy is as good and better than Gold.

Dimmy likes dilly on his bread.

Dimmy takes his dumping-dack with him to bed.

Dimmy can't manage his Js very well.

(But that is something that we shouldn't tell!)

So we'll just say one more thing about Dimmy.

And you may have guessed already—that his OTHER name is JIMMY!

ROSALIE HAWTHORNE.

North Long Beach, California

Dear Editor:

Next door to us they have nine baby ducks. They are two days old. They made a cement pool for them. The ducks didn't have any other mother to tell them what to do, but they knew what to do. One duck put his feet in, and squeaked. Then he waded way, way in. Then all the other ducks went in, too. That was good.

Grandpa, Seelye and I went to see a Monkey Show. The monkeys rode a bike, a scooter, and climbed on stilts. Daddy made us some stunts right away.

Daddy can spin tops in his hand. He can turn somersaults both ways, although he is very young. We sit on his knees, and rock, and sing songs together. Sometimes he is a bucking horse, and pounces us off and some times we do tricks with him. He swings us up high, up to the ceiling when we have our pajamas on in the morning.

We go to kindergarten and our teacher is nice. We went to a dairy, and then we made a little dairy and stalls for play cows. We made cows out of paper and colored them. Then we built the creamery. We made clay cows, too.

One day Miss Beach took us to the post office. Then we built a post office, and all the children brought valentines to mail in it. Another day we went to see the fire engine. Another day we went for a little ride on a train. Then she read us a train story.

One day we all went out in the yard and looked at the mountains, and we drew pictures of them after we went in. We draw pictures of all the things we see and do. We have a duck story and Mother Goose, and a chicken story.

We have a big atlas of our very own, and we can find lots of the Mail Baggers' homes on the maps. Mother helps us. We came from Detroit to California last year in the car. Mother says this is enough. With lots of love to all the other children.

Ernest M.
[What an interesting kindergarten, Ernest!—Ed.]

North Long Beach, California

Dear Editor:

We have a big goldfish bowl with a little turtle and a snail. The turtle is green. He scratches his head with a snapper. The snail swims upside down across the top of the water. He isn't like the snails outdoors. Next door are two white rabbits. They scratch their noses with their paws, and wash their faces like a cat.

We play our walking board on a boat and we go to England on it. We run races with Daddy to see who gets dressed first in the morning. I can tie my own shoes.

We go to see Miss Ruchti's birds take their baths. They fly all around the room and sing from the chandelier as loud as ever they can. We brought a snowstorm with us from Detroit to remember what it looks like. It is a glass ball with a snowstorm inside when you tip it upside down. We can see the snow on the mountains right now.

Daddy took me way, way out in the breakers and held me up high every time the water washed over his own head. I played I was a seagull. I don't cry now when the water goes in my ears; it is fun. I float on Daddy's hand.

We have a bluebird we put flowers in. That's the only bird we have indoors. But we have lots and lots of birds all day long outdoors, for they come to take a bath in the bird pool. We keep fresh water in it. We build things in our play yard with a pile of blocks Daddy brought us.

We make a harbor in the sand pile under the honeysuckle and make of sea wall with an old rubber tire, and put water in it, and sail little sticks for boats. I am 5 years old. Ernest is 5 years old, too. I have to stop now, and go see the ducks next door. With lots of love to everybody.

Seelye M.
[And how are the ducks getting along, Seelye?—Ed.]

Alderford Manor, Washington

Dear Editor:

I enjoy the Mail Bag very much. My favorites in the Monitor are Snubs and Waddles and all the puzzles. We have a dog, Toby, and two cats, Tabby and Lindy, and a cow and a few chickens. Every year my brother and I have a little garden. I am 9 years old, and in the third grade. I have three brothers and three sisters. I should like to correspond with some boys my own age.

Robert T.
Butte, Montana

Dear Editor:

I live in Butte, Montana, which is one of the richest copper camps in the world. In Butte also is the Black Rock mine that has produced more zinc than any other mine in the world. We have here a park called Columbia Gardens. It was a gift of W. A. Clark to the children of Butte.

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The Mail Bag

North Long Beach, California

Dear Editor:

I have four hobbies but I hardly know which I like the best. They are skating, swimming, piano playing and elocution. There is a city skating rink right across the street. I have never attended any Sunday School except the Christian Science Sunday School and I like it very much.

I should like to hear from someone my age or near it. I am 11 years old.

Ann H.
Charleston, West Virginia

Dear Editor:

We have taken the Monitor for a long time. I enjoy the Mail Bag. I am in the second grade in school and attend the Christian Science Sunday School. I take my little sister to school every day. We live in a house where the coasting is fine on wintry days.

This is the first time I have written to the Mail Bag. I am 7 years old and I should like to receive letters from boys my age.

Don Y.
Brighton, Sussex, England

Dear Editor:

I am writing to thank you for the lovely friends the Monitor has brought to me. I have answered them all, and I enjoyed writing them very much. I enjoy reading the Mail Bag and look forward to it every day. I should be very pleased if I could find more friends with whom I could exchange stamps.

Brighton is a lovely place as it has sea, town and country, and the scenery is very beautiful. We have two canoes which I go out in, in fine weather, so I think I am very fortunate.

Pamela H.
Bakersfield, California

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. I go to the Christian Science Sunday School. I shall soon be 9 years old. I like the Mail Bag very much, and I like Snubs and Waddles too. I used to live in Los Angeles, but have moved to Bakersfield.

Here in Bakersfield is a big airport and I like to watch the airplanes go up in the air. Here we see oil wells, cotton, alfalfa, packing houses, orange groves, peach orchards. The snail saw half for the first time. We live near a park and we can play tennis there.

Herbert S.
Hove, Sussex, England

Dear Editor:

I am 12 years old, and I should like to correspond with any girl of my own age. I am a Guide of St. Leonard's Company, England. I have been going to the Christian Science Sunday School ever since I was 4 years old.

I go to Vamden College, Brighton, and I enjoy it very much. French and literature are my favorite lessons, and I am very fond of sports, especially swimming and netball. I am hoping that some Mail Bag readers will write to me.

Joan B.
San Bernardino, California

Dear Editor:

This is the first time I have ever written to the Mail Bag. I enjoy reading the Diary of Snubs Our Dog, the Sunset Stories, and Waddles. I attend the Sunday School at First Church of Christ, Scientist.

I have a little bantam hen that lays eggs almost every day. We have a big goat named Beauty, and a little goat who is named Sugarlump. I am 11 years old and should like to correspond with some boy my age in a foreign country. I am interested in stamps.

James K.
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, APRIL 29, 1929

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PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

The Southern Textile Strike

THE situation in the textile mills of the southern section of the United States deserves national attention. Hardly anywhere is a more important economic revolution going on. Stated in broadest terms, an agricultural era is giving way to industrialism, and the people are being liberated from precarious dependence on tenant farming by the coming of the factory and the far richer and more complex life which it brings. The development is still under way. No one can suppose, for example, that labor conditions will remain indefinitely as they are. The southern textile trade at present has the lowest wage scale and longest hours of any major industry in the country. Whole families troop to work for a ten- or twelve-hour working day, with a return at the end of the week which amounts, for the average southern mill hand, to well under \$15.

Poor as wages are, however, and long as are hours, they are at once higher, and shorter, than those on surrounding southern farms. This may not excuse present conditions in the cotton mills, but it does explain them. Industrial conditions must be viewed in relation to their surroundings. Historically, too, certain facts must be recalled. The Civil War and the era that followed left the South prostrate, and it was the textile industry, financed largely by local capital, which led the way to better times. The southern mill owner even now looks upon himself as a public benefactor, though the days that justified such paternalism have nearly passed.

The present widespread strikes in the cotton mills are the result of attempted economies put into effect by owners to meet the depression in an overstocked market. Efficiency systems were introduced which were not adapted to the long hours and low pay of southern labor. The subsequent strikes were too spontaneous and widespread to have been the work of outside agitators. Communists are active in Gastonia, N. C., but their presence is probably the effect, and not the cause, of deep-seated discontent. It must be remembered that the southern mill hands are white, of pure native American stock, and essentially conservative in outlook.

The textile industry as a whole is feeling the after-effects of war-time inflation, which produced overproduction. Long ago, New England mills began their migration southward. The one great inducement was cheap labor. The birth rate in the Piedmont region is, for example, the highest in the Nation, and the major outlet for the population is the farm. Industry tapped this great rural area, and a new civilization dawned. The drama is still one of transition. When diversification of industry has gone a little further, the worker will find himself greatly benefited, with a choice of jobs to pick from and a more satisfactory basis for wage bargaining.

As for the immediate future, it does not seem likely, despite contrary claims, that the trade unions will get far at present in the southern textile industry. Even collective bargaining is not likely to be recognized for a time. However, there is strong ground for belief that laboring conditions will be greatly improved. There are indications that state legislatures will act promptly, and perhaps drastically. There seems to be no reasonable excuse for a ten- or twelve-hour work day. On the question of wages, the situation is more complex. Increase is likely in many mills, but for some time the average pay level is likely to be a compromise between the high wages of the North and the small returns on surrounding farms.

Defining the "Treaty Limit"

CONVERSATIONS between the State Department in Washington and the Canadian Government, through its Minister, Mr. Vincent Massey, have resulted in the agreement, proposed by Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, to refer to arbitrators the differences which have arisen because of the sinking, by the United States coast guard patrol, of the Canadian rumrunner I'm Alone. As to the culpability of the offending vessel, there is no dispute or disagreement. Mr. Massey, speaking for his Government, admits that the schooner, which was of Canadian registry, had for a number of years been engaged in endeavoring to smuggle liquor into the United States. That it had frequently succeeded, despite the persistent efforts of the coast guard to apprehend it, is conceded.

As to the main facts in the case, there seems to be no serious dispute. There is, however, a discrepancy regarding the actual distance from shore at which the intruder was challenged. But it is the contention of Mr. Massey that the challenge must be given and pursuit be begun within the so-called international limit of three miles from shore, and not the wider limit of "an hour's sail from shore," as is claimed by the United States under the Ship Liquor Treaty of 1924. If this interpretation by Canada is sustained, the slight discrepancy referred to is not especially material. Happily, the chief duty of the proposed commission will be to interpret the controverted terms of the treaty and decide, so far as the purposes of their report and findings are concerned, whether or not it is within the rights of the law enforcement unit of the coast guard to continue a pursuit, lawfully begun, to any necessary point beyond or outside the limit tentatively fixed at twelve miles, such pursuit being continuous and uninterrupted after failure of the

challenged vessel to submit to search. It is conceded, of course, that such pursuit could not, in any instance, continue into the territorial waters of any other country.

It would be futile, as must be admitted, to agree that pursuit properly and legally begun must end at a point approximately an hour's sail from shore. A challenged rum ship, adequately equipped, could defy successful pursuit under such an interpretation of the treaty. It would be equally futile to permit continuous pursuit beyond the territorial boundary, however clearly defined, but with the understanding that force necessary to compel surrender or search should not be employed.

The actual status or standing of the schooner whose sinking has been made the subject of inquiry and investigation is not a matter of importance. But it is fortunate, all things considered, that its outlaw character was well known. Neither its owners nor its captain came into court with clean hands. The loss of ship and cargo is not deplored by responsible persons. But this, of course, does not affect the actual issue involved. The question raised, lacking a satisfactory solution after friendly official interchanges, will receive orderly and proper consideration by regularly constituted arbitrators.

The United States at Geneva

ALMOST for the first time in the record of the endeavors to accomplish some measure of disarmament through international agreement, there appears on the part of one nation a willingness to surrender certain of its convictions in the interest of harmony. Americans may well be proud that this gesture of conciliation proceeds from the representative of the United States at Geneva. When Hugh Gibson, United States Ambassador, announced the willingness of his country to abandon its contention that reserve forces should be counted as part of the regular military establishment of nations maintaining conscript armies, he frankly admitted that this was in effect a surrender in deference to the majority opinion of other members of the conference. In other words, the American representative accepted the proposition that a conference implies mutual surrender and compromise, and that only by some willingness to recede from the full measure of preconceived opinions can harmonious action be attained. This in itself is a tremendous step forward in the direction of accomplishing an agreement for the limitation of armaments. Indeed, the expressions of approval which it elicited give bright promise of a speedy agreement. When Count Massigli said that Mr. Gibson's statement would "prodigiously accelerate our labors" he gave expression to the general impression produced by it.

Earlier in the conference Mr. Gibson had announced the willingness of the United States to modify its earlier opinion as to the way in which naval strength should be estimated for the purpose of the comparison of navies. We can see an evidence of the willingness, and even eagerness, of this Nation to co-operate in this notable international undertaking. The technical merits of the proposition may for the time be left for future consideration. The one fact of the reappearance of the United States as leader in the work of saving the peoples of the world the burden of the maintenance of huge navies, and removing from international affairs that menace to peace which such navies are apt to constitute, is applauded by the whole world.

There are those who feel that the great success of the Washington Conference for the Limitation of Naval Armament was the most notable achievement of the Harding Administration. President Hoover seems likely to attain at the very outset of his régime the approval of the world for a similar undertaking. The intimacy and the friendship of the relations between the United States and Great Britain makes particularly important the reception of this proposition by that other great English-speaking nation. It is important that on the very eve of the general election all three parties are reported as accepting the American initiative with enthusiasm. This fact has a domestic as well as an international significance. Political leaders on the verge of a hotly contested general election do not publicly express their approval of unpopular causes. The unity of the politicians in this event is a testimony of their conviction that the electorate to which they are about to appeal stands strongly for an agreement with the United States for the limitation of naval armament.

Both nations beyond doubt will learn from the unhappy fiasco at Geneva in 1926. They will appreciate the fact that in addition to an earnest desire to limit naval armament and to obtain substantial parity there must be technical data upon which to base the rearrangement of forces. But it is to be hoped that they appreciate, furthermore, that back of the desire to reduce navies must be a willingness to lessen the controversies which keep navies busy; that back of the naval technician must be the statesman desirous of removing as much as possible causes for international friction. Neither nation will look with complacency upon another naval limitation conference composed entirely of admirals and those who take their tone from them. Next time, doubtless, statesmen who are authorities on international affairs will also be called into council.

Railways and Water Lines

WHEN the Panama Canal was nearing completion, an act, known as the Panama Canal Act, was passed making it illegal for the railroads of the United States to own and operate water lines, with certain exemptions. This not only barred the railroads from continuing their ownership of fleets on the Great Lakes (which turned out to be a blessing in disguise), but precluded the railroads from establishing fleets in intercoastal service between Atlantic and Pacific ports. The latter was the principal motive of the act, the intent being that the lines which would operate through the canal might be devoid of any relationship with the railroads and thus be competitors in every sense—that is, as to rates, service and ownership.

Since that time railroads have kept out of the marine business, with the exception of the Southern Pacific's Atlantic coastwise service, which is essentially a part of the rail system of

the Southern Pacific east of New Orleans; the New Haven's Long Island Sound fleets, and the harbor fleets and coal barges maintained by a few railroads.

Now that inland waterways are being developed on a broad scale, however, the railroads are giving thought to the ownership of carriers plying on these canalized rivers. The Panama Canal Act, being all-inclusive, now prohibits this, but under the guise of engaging in ocean transport, railroad executives are giving public expression to the possibility of owning vessels for common carrier purposes on various water routes.

There is no reason to believe that the transcontinental lines are especially anxious to engage in the intercoastal water trade, although, if the possibility presented, doubtless they would eventually get into this business. Nor is there any definite reason for believing that the railroads are desirous of engaging in transatlantic service, with the vast problems of organization, financing and management, together with the hazards of competition, afloat and ashore, which such ownership would bring about. Therefore, it may be concluded that the prime purpose of the comments concerning railroad water lines are intended to "sound" public opinion as to the possibilities of railway ownership of fleets of barges on inland waterways—the New York State Barge Canal and the great Mississippi River and tributary streams great lines.

The railroads are reaching out toward the air, the motor carrier and other activities; it is increasingly apparent that some of them, at least, are giving thought to marine business as well. Ownership of fleets on inland waterways by railroads would, undoubtedly, preclude successful operation by private operators, should the Government ultimately sell its lines to such individuals.

Sleeping "Up Attic"

ABOUT this time of year, especially in New England, there occurs the inevitable spring housecleaning so dear to the heart of every housewife. Not quite so much so, however, is it to paterfamilias, whose favorite easy chair disappears, who has to eat a bite off the pantry shelf, and who is told he is to sleep "up attic" temporarily—at least until the dust has cleared and his lares and penates have been restored to their natural places, albeit, "just for a change," some things have to be put in new and unnatural-looking places.

But there are compensations for these inconveniences. While rugs are taken up to be beaten, walls made gayly resplendent with new paper, ceilings whitened, woodwork washed and freshly painted, a chair upholstered, floors refinished, pictures dusted, curtains laundered and his room entirely refurnished, mere man is forced to leave this scene with its modern concomitants and climb the stairs to the unfinished attic to slumber in the old brass bed stored there with a wealth of other relics and treasures of the past.

What romance and adventure are his reward! As he opens the door the flashlight of today discloses the rafters of the past. Grotesque shadows are cast along the wide-boarded sootwood floor that squeaks and creaks at every step. But what a wealth of treasure opens before his eyes at the accumulated trunks and chests! Pandora's box is not to be compared with one of these. They are all sorts, sizes, shapes and colors. As he opens one, what a flood of memories comes trooping back! Perhaps there are some letters tied with blue. At any rate, there is a photograph or two. How odd he looks in short pants and Elton jacket! Funnier still are others with hats perched high on top of Gibson girl coiffures, tight-fitting waists, leg-of-mutton sleeves, and trailing skirts.

Happy days are recalled as he discovers in one corner a baseball glove, a bat, a bit of fishing tackle and an old worn coat. As he pokes into one box after another memories wander back further and further over pleasant recollections until suddenly he hears the rain patter on the roof. Right over his head on the shingles! He is a boy again and relives the time, years ago, when he slept in the unfinished attic and listened to the music of the rain, at times like a gentle breeze rustling through dry cornstalks, again like the rushing of a cataract, then easing until it ended in a faint gurgle as it ran down the spout into the rain barrel near the kitchen door, to be saved as soft water for wash day. Truly, this is the second thrill of a lifetime!

However, no matter how far back memory roves, no matter how far into the recesses of the attic and the past he may rummage, he can no more cut himself off from communication with civilization than can Commander Byrd and his party at the pole. For just before this "boy grown big" drops to sleep the glint of an electric street light outside shines through the skylight and glistens on a cobweb of gold tape festooned around the attic that serves as the antenna to his radio set downstairs. And this reminds him that below the automatic oil heater still operates, the telephone is ready and the electric toaster will be on the job in the morning.

A Pen Prick Against the Sword

Far from wishing to destroy the energy, or even the combativeness which has made us such fitting instruments for the battle field, we shall require these qualities for abating the numberless evils from which society is suffering. Richard Cobden

Editorial Notes

The Mary who "had a little lamb" seems to have a worthy successor in Dorothy Coil of Yakima, Wash., who won a contest promoted by the Yakima Chamber of Commerce annually for the girl who raises the best lamb:

Miss Coil raised a little lamb
With bright and knowing eyes
And when the yearly contest came
It won the highest prize.

With fresh strawberries on the Byrd antarctic menu, and California grapes kept fresh for a year by means of a new freezing process, it begins to look as if the phrase "Fresh Fruits in Season" would soon become obsolete.

Stop the flow of liquor at the mouth, and the source would doubtless soon dry up.

Good-By to America

By COLLINSON OWEN

IT IS my last day in New York and, naturally, I have left a hundred things undone. So in my dressing gown I am sitting on the bedside working the telephone like a machine gun, and feeling very grateful for efficient telephone service.

"Hello, is that you? . . . Yes, I'm sailing tonight. . . . Sorry I haven't seen more of you, but the fact is. . . . The usual excuses."

The chambermaid comes in, and stands amazed to see me active with my preparations for departure so early, with my hearty English breakfast already done with, and laid aside.

"Are you really going today, sir? . . . I'm sorry you're going."

So am I, in a way. One becomes attached to a hotel bedroom after you have been in it a month, even if it is a rather small one and contains enough back-number newspapers to load a barge. For a whole month they have been accumulating, and I am about three weeks late in my exploration of them. They'll have to stay. Even the Majestic would object if I took all those aboard.

She is a very good sort, the chambermaid, pleasant in manner and face. She comes from somewhere in the middle West, and is of German extraction, but somehow doesn't suggest it in any way.

"It's always the same," she says. "Just when you're getting to know somebody—they go. And tomorrow when I come into this room there'll be somebody else here. It won't be the same."

It's true, and it occurs to me that perhaps there are woes in the lives of chambermaids which we don't realize, and that perhaps they sometimes become quite amiably attached to guests who go carelessly away without thinking on these things. But then she is a particularly pleasant sort of woman.

For a month the view out of my windows has seemed as a permanent; a narrow perspective of tall, slender apartment buildings, with somebody's penthouse apartment on top of one of them and far away down below a peep, about twenty yards long, of one of the avenues. . . . And now I must really pack up.

My chambermaid lingers to talk, and tells me that she is thinking of leaving hotel work. An opera singer who has been staying in the opposite room has offered to employ her as maid and take her back to Europe. The diva started on one of her many tours across the continent only that morning. I enquire her name, and find it is somebody I knew slightly in Paris nearly twenty years before. For three weeks she has been staying within ten feet of me.

In my mind's eye I follow her on her continental journey. Chicago, St. Louis and the rest. Would I like to be starting out at once on that same broad trail through the cities? No, I don't think so. Once on an appointed journey has come to an end, one wants it to be ended. Some other day, perhaps.

How I bustle round that last day. If one always worked and dashed about like this even the English income tax—that savage and ruthless monster that tears us into financial bits—would cease to have any terrors. But it can't be done every day—perhaps not even by Americans.

It should be good fun going back in this monster liner, with nothing to do but eat and be lazy, and lounge round the swimming pool, and talk to pleasant people. The great steamer will be full, and no doubt we shall be a collection of the world's really important people. Perhaps a film star or two. Not that this would thrill me as much as most people. I have been to Hollywood. In future if a film star visits London I shall not join the agitated multitudes that wait for her coming. . . . But anyhow, for six days I shall be living, like any prince, among the world's elect.

The taxi at last, and all the luggage, and an English friend and his wife to see me off. It is to be a midnight sailing, which should be very romantic. And then the dockside, and the great liner.

My goodness! the vast vessel is black with humanity, and clamorous with the noise of people. It is like a fair. Crowds swarm on every deck. Each passenger is being seen off by twenty or thirty friends. And this is not the world's élite. By no means. Not Mayfair and Newport. Not even Big Business and Hollywood. It is the clothes, pants and fur trade of New York, off to Europe to buy pretty things for the spring season. My friend, who was born with a monocle and has worn it ever since, stares.

From the World's Great Capitals—Moscow

THE German musical conductor, Otto Klemperer, has received an enthusiastic welcome here, where he is directing the orchestra of the State Opera House in a series of concerts. His first concert consisted of three suites, a severely classical composition by Bach standing in sharp contrast to a highly syncopated series of excerpts from a modern opera by Kurt Weill, which was presented here for the first time, and with Stravinsky's colorful "Petrouchka." Any first-rate foreign musician is certain of a warm reception here; and Klemperer's dynamic method of directing the ultra-modern work of Kurt Weill excited stormy outbursts of applause. Another event of some importance in the musical life of Moscow was the production of Moussorgsky's great historical opera, "Boris Godunov," in the musical studio of Stanislavsky. This studio, like the companion theater under the direction of Stanislavsky's old associate in the Art Theater, Mr. Nemirovitch-Danchenko, represents a very interesting experiment in emphasizing the dramatic values of operas by presenting them on an ordinary small stage and diverting them of their more ornate trappings. There were many fine points of acting in "Boris Godunov" which appeared to better advantage under this treatment, although it was necessary to omit two of the large mass scenes which would have overtaxed the resources of a theatrical stage.

It has been decided to extend the period of combined elementary and middle schooling in Russia from nine to ten years. This measure, it is believed, will help to bridge over a gap which now exists between the Soviet secondary schools and the universities. It often happens that graduates of the latter are unprepared to pass the university entrance requirements. Under the new system more time will be devoted to instruction in foreign languages and physical training.

A hoard of rare old Muhammadan silver coins was recently discovered in Termez, the Russian border town in Central Asia, where a primitive goshawk raft is the favored means of transportation across the River Oxus into Afghanistan. The coins were of fourteenth century origin and showed evidence of belonging to various dynasties which ruled at that time in Khorasan, Irak, Azerbaijan and other regions of the Caucasus and middle East. Some of them were struck off by the great conqueror Timur, whose mausoleum is one of the most striking architectural monuments of Samarkand.

The Soviet Commissar for Finance, N. P. Brukanov, recently aroused some discussion when he referred to people who sold their holdings in state loans without special need as "deserters from the economic front." Since this expression gave rise to some misunderstandings, Mr. Brukanov issued a supplementary statement, pointing out that he did not mean to criticize bondholders who were compelled by straitened circumstances to sell the bonds for which they had subscribed. The Commissar for Finance emphasized the voluntary character of the Soviet credit system and declared that anyone at any time was legally free to sell his bonds. But at the same time he pointed out that the effect of a long-term loan was partially lost if its holders hastened to sell their bonds, as apparently

Till midnight, and long after, the riot goes on. Then farewells as the ship imperceptibly leaves the dock side—farewells that sound like the organized yelling of a football game.

We drop slowly down the river, and peace comes. There is the Woolworth Building, with a bit of torn sky scudding past the top of it, then the other great buildings of the sky line, with windows lighted here and there, so that none of their impressiveness is lost and mystery is added to them; the brilliantly lighted ferryboats that fit about seemingly quite careless of our massive presence. That is New York fading away, I can hardly believe it. One thinks a lot of things.

On my first trip through London I found myself noticing it with American eyes. And my first impressions as a stranger were how small the buildings looked and how big the policemen. It has to be proclaimed that though London can show nothing like the Equitable Building it does produce massive policemen who make the average New York "cop" look quite a lightweight.

Another very revealing flash was when the taxi went through one of London's typical squares. Pale sunlight was on the Georgian houses, it all looked wonderfully gracious and dignified, not a very gentlemanly, and so for the first time I saw London as do Americans who come to England looking for something they have always read about and—as I see now—unfamiliarly find.

For quite a long time I went about with this sort of dual personality—a Londoner with the eyes of a New Yorker. It gave me both thrills and disappointments. All sorts of pleasant backwaters which before I had taken quite for granted took on a new dignity—often one might even call it beauty. Soho looked better than I had ever imagined it could. It is a real "quarter" after all. Hyde Park looked amazingly rural. (Central Park cannot begin to compare with it.) The red coats of guardsmen, the fleets of charter cabs, the gleam of stalls at night—I saw all these things as they should be seen. But on the whole I should have preferred to see the building line raised a story or two. Without desiring forty stories I felt that occasionally ten would be an advantage. And the sight of a blatant new cinema was displeasing. St. Louis could do it better.

On my first walk abroad at night, just to show myself how wonderful our London policemen are, I asked one of them for a piece of information, and found he was a surly fellow, and told him so, and might well have been "run in" for my temerity. But he was too astonished to move.

All this and much more I noticed, until gradually I became a Londoner again, and slowly the buildings rose a foot or two, like those islands that appear out of the sea. But for a long time to come I shall have some knowledge of what certain things in England really look like to American eyes, and this is a very useful thing to know.

Some time after I had been back I read a letter in these columns from a lady in Texas. "Come again to Texas," she said—so that I might see it better. Here were the kindest reproaches ever written, but all the same they made me feel a little guilty. And yet I had only written of what I had seen; my misfortune was that I had not seen the best. But what can you do with a country that has a single state as big as Germany? Here in London it seems a long, long way to Texas. The prospect of ever returning there appears remote.

But it is something to have been there at all. Not many men on this side of the world can say they have spent twelve hours in Houston. And oddly enough, looking back on it all, that journey through the less beautiful part of Texas is as interesting as anything I experienced. I had seen many big cities and fine buildings. Those little wayside stations, somewhere in the Texan wilderness, with glimpses of tiny unknown towns, and the big, carelessly dressed men waiting for the train to come in, will remain in my memory long after some things are forgotten.

What is more, I often think with joy of my fat fellow traveler from New York on that journey whose constantly ejaculated "Sir!" made conversation such a scramble:

"Sir!"

"I was just about to say—"

"Sir!"

"I was just going to say how sorry I am that I didn't see those nice parts of Texas."

"Yes, sir!"

happened, to some extent, with the first state loan of industrialization. This loan was issued in the fall of 1927 to the amount of 200,000,000 rubles (about \$100,000,000) and now 80,000,000 rubles have been sold back to the banks.

For the second time in Russian history the skeleton of a whole mastodon has been discovered. On this occasion the discovery was made by an expedition of the Academy of Sciences, headed by Prof. A. A. Borisyak, on the River Dzhanichik, in Aktubinsk Province, of the Kazak Republic. The size of this prehistoric monster may be gauged by the fact that its lower jawbone was between five and six feet long. The other Russian mastodon was found in 1868, near the city of Nikolaev, in the Ukraine.

The Soviet Union during the current year will spend about 1,125,000,000 rubles in various forms of social insurance. Among the substantial items in this budget are 264,000,000 rubles for compensation to persons temporarily incapacitated and 129,081,000 rubles for unemployment relief. A system of old-age pensions is in the initial stages of introduction.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and the Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

The Problem of Leisure

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: Your interesting account of the activity of citizens in British Columbia who are seeking means by which the leisure of people may be profitably employed, suggested a train of thought that might prove profitable to them as well as to other communities which are considering the same problem.

That this is likely to be a problem of considerable size cannot be denied. Working hours are gradually growing shorter, and obviously the time unoccupied must be used in some profitable manner if the morale of the people is to be maintained. There are but two legitimate ways in which to spend leisure, one is in amusement, and the other in education. But inasmuch as all play and no work is just as deleterious as all work and no play, it is possible that the two may be successfully combined, as they frequently are in a rather haphazard way, purposefully with the aid of motion pictures.

Would it therefore not be an excellent plan if our colleges and universities established a curriculum in which such pictures would play an important part? To that end endowments would be necessary with which to equip these institutions of learning, to be sure, but with small admittance charges it is believed that the course would become self-sustaining in a short time. Examinations could be held at certain intervals just as at present to determine the progress of the students and the efficiency of the method, and certain degrees conferred when they were earned.

It seems to me that such a scheme would make an appeal to a great number of persons and largely extend the usefulness of the seats of learning, at the same time insuring an ever-increasing growth in the efficiency of the population in general. E. R. C. Worcester, Mass.